The Weekly Constitution Post.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1874. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1 50.

[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

A SIMILE.

TO MY DEAR PARENTS.

Within a bed of flowers fair,
A young moss tree upreared its head;
A seed, the gard'ner placed it there,
And fondly watched its branches spread.

He nurtured it through heat and cold;
He sheltered it through storm and calm;
Each tiny leaf it did unfold
Shed in his heart a pleasing balm.

Ere long, all veiled with pearly dew,
Its modest blush, though, not concealed
A lovely rose before him grew,
In beauty unsurpassed revealed.

The sun its petals warmly kissed,
Eolus, wooing, fanned its cheek;
E'en Phœbus with it held soft tryst!
And still it bided gentle, meek.

While thus in wondrous beauty grown,
A stranger, 'captured, on it gazed;
He longed to have it for his own,
And, instant, wildest hopes were raised.

He pleaded long and, seeming, vain,
For the sweet flow'r his soul had won:
The gard'ner fond, refused, with pain—
And yet—the hapless deed was done.

The tender plant was hence removed
Far, far away from sister flow'rs;
And still the soft dew faithful proved,
And still were constant all the pow'rs.

A brighter glow its petals wore,
A sweeter breath its perfume shed;
Till lo! one tiny bud it bore,
And then the flower and bud were dead!

Then back the stranger brought the rose,
And laid it at the gard'ner's feet;
Together shared they equal woes.
Together did God's judgment meet.

And now, where'er the flower passed,
There floats upon the ambient air
A hallowed essence, like the last
Soft ling'ring tones of angel's prayer.

New York, January 17th, 1874. M. D. L.

HIS LUCKY NUMBER.

"Every one has a lucky number," said the old gentleman. "Mine is twenty-one." Twenty-nine might have been an unlucky number for me. Yet I didn't know it; both were painted in black letters on a white oval. Twenty-one—twenty-nine. Not much difference, you see 21, 29; very like, indeed; and yet because I chose the number without a flourish and a long leg, I am here to-day, and have had a long and happy life. I should have been the occupant of a suicide's grave so many years ago had I chosen twenty-nine.

"I really can't understand," said I. "Was it a lottery or a draft, a conscription, or what? Was it a game—was it?"

"It was the number on a door," said the old gentleman. Wait a minute; I'll tell you all about it."

I was very much in love; everybody is, at some time in his life. At twenty-five I was desperate. Talk about Romeo! He was nothing to be compared to me.

I'm not ashamed of it. She was a worthy object. Not only because she was beautiful, but she was good and amiable, and such a singer. She sang soprano in the church choir. And I have heard strangers whisper to each other, "Is there really an angel up there?" When she sang her part alone, clear and sweet her voice was. I've never heard its equal.

Well I loved her, and I thought she loved me; but I wasn't sure. I courted her a good while, but she was as shy as any bird, and I couldn't satisfy myself as to her feelings. So I made up my mind to ask and know for certain. Some old poet says:

"He neither fears its fate too much,
Or his deserts are small;
Who fears to put it to the touch,
And win or lose it all."

I agreed with him; and one evening as I walked home from a little party where we had met, with her on my arm, I stopped under a great willow tree, and took her hand in mine and said:

"Jessie, I love you better than my life—will you marry me?"

I waited for an answer.

She gave none.

"Jessie," I said, "won't you speak to me?"

"No—oh, dear, no!"

I offered her my arm again, and took her home without a word. She did not speak either. She had told me before that she should start with the dawn to visit an aunt in New York, but I did not even say good-bye at the door. I bowed. That was all. Then when she went out of sight, and I stood alone in the village street, I felt desperate enough to kill myself.

What had I done to have so cold a refusal? Why should she scorn me so? Oh, dear, no! I grew furious as I repeated the words.

Yet it stung me all the same. I tossed from side to side of my bed all night, and thought I could endure it no longer. But I would not pain and disgrace my respectable relatives by committing suicide in the place wherein they dwelt and were well known and thought of. I would go to New York—even then a very large city—and seeking some hotel, register an assumed name, and retiring at night with a bottle of laudanum and a brace of pistols, awake no more, and so be rid of my misery. I arranged my affairs to the best of my ability, and received an imaginary letter from a friend in New York requesting my presence on a matter of business. I burdened myself with no unnecessary luggage. What did an "unknown suicide" want of another coat and a change of linen?

I kissed my mother and sister and startled my grandfather by an embrace, and started upon what I mentally called my last journey, with a determined spirit.

There was a certain hotel to which many of the people of our village were in the habit of going. This I avoided. Another chosen at a hazard seemed to be better. Thither I walked, determined to leave no trace of my destination to those who knew me—no clue to my identity to those who shall find me dead.

I had no mark upon my clothing, no card, paper or letter with me. I had torn the hatter's mark from my beaver. As I ascended the hotel steps I felt, so to speak, like one going to his own funeral.

A grinning waiter bowed before me. A pert clerk lifted up his head and stared. I was an ordinary traveler to them, that was evident.

It was late in the evening; the place wore an air of repose. Laughing and a faint chink of glasses in an inner apartment told of some conviviality. One old man read his newspaper before the fire. Nothing else was astir.

I asked for a room. The clerk nodded.

"Do you care what floor?" he asked.

I shook my head:

"Number twenty-nine is empty," he said, and tossed a key to the waiter, whom I followed at once.

We reached the room by two flights of stairs. At its door the waiter pushed.

"Thought he said twenty-nine," he muttered. "The key is twenty-one."

"Then open twenty-one with it," I said; "I don't care for the room."

"No, sir—to be sure, sir," said the waiter, and passed along a few steps further.

"Twenty-one," he said, and unlocking a door pushed it open.

"Shall I bring you anything, sir?" he said.

I answered "No," and he left me, having put the candle on my bureau.

The hour had come. As I shut the door a heavy sigh escaped me. Alas! that life has become so woful a thing to me that I should want to be rid of it.

In the dim light of my candle I paced the floor, and thought bitterly of the girl I loved so dearly.

It was in the days of curtained beds. The bed in this room was hung with dark chintz; so were the windows. Over the bureau was a looking-glass, with a portrait of a lady in puffed sleeves and high comb at the top by way of ornament. There were four stiff chairs, and a brass shovel and tongs stood guard beside the grate. I fancied myself lying dead on the bed amidst all these belongings and felt sorry for myself. Then I took my pistols from my portmanteau, and leaving the door unlocked, for why should I put the landlord to the trouble of breaking it open? I lay down upon the bed, drew the curtains, took a pistol in each hand, and, as true as I speak to you, had the muzzle of each to a temple, when some one opened the door, and—"There, now, Jessie," said a voice, "I told you, you didn't lock it."

"I did," said another voice, "and sent the key to the office by the chambermaid."

I laid the pistols down and peeped through the curtains. There were two ladies in the room—one an old lady in a brown front of false curls; the other my lady love, Jessie Gray. For a moment I fancied I must be dreaming.

"Sure it's the right number?" asked Jessie.

"Twenty-one, yes," said the other. "And here's my band box. Oh, dear, I'm sleepy.

"I'm not," said Jessie. I wish I was, aunt."

"You didn't sleep a wink last night," said the aunt. "Nor you haven't eaten your meals to-day. You'll go into a decline if you go on that way. I'll see Dr. Black about you to-morrow."

"I don't want Dr. Black to be called," sighed Jessie. "I'd rather die."

"What's the matter?" cried the old lady, "you are not yourself. You don't eat nor sleep, and you cry perpetually. What ails you?"

"I'm miserable," said Jessie.

"Why?" asked her aunt.

"Oh, aunt" said Jessie, "it's all your fault. You told me over and over again that a girl must never jump at an offer; that a man must be refused at least once, or he'd not value a girl. And I liked him so; and oh, he liked me. And when he asked me I felt so glad. Aunt, I remembered what you said, and I—oh, how could I do it? I said, "Oh, dear, no!" and he left me without a word. And I'm so sorry! oh, so sorry! because I love him, aunt.

"You little goose!" cried the old lady.

As for me, you fancy, how I felt. I had no thought of suicide now. My desire was to live and ask that question of mine over again. I pocketed my pistol and crept down on the other side of the bed. I stepped toward the bureau and blew out the candle. The faint red light of fire was still in the room. As I dashed out at the door I heard two female screams, but I escaped in safety.

I met the waiter on the stairs.

"Found out the mistake, sir," he said. "Just coming to rectify it."

"Don't mention it," I said. I'm very glad—that is, it don't matter. Here is something for your trouble," and I gave him a five dollar bill.

"He said "Thank ye, sir," but I saw that he thought me crazy. He was confirmed in his opinion when, as I passed to the door of my own room, I cried:

"Heaven bless twenty-one! It's a lucky number!"

But I never was saner than I was then and never half so happy.

Of course I proposed to Jessie the very next day, and I need not tell you that her answer was not "Oh, dear, no." And that's why I call twenty-one my lucky number.

MICROSCOPIC INFANTS.

A correspondent writes as follows to the Washington Star: "I know the married parties, the parents of the little twins, and have a recent authentic account by a letter from a lady friend of mine, as follows: 'Mrs. J. B. McCrum, residing at 58 Parsons street, Kalamazoo, Michigan, is the mother of twins so small that they are a marvel of humanity, putting in the shade all stories of Lilliputians ever heard of. One is a boy and the other a girl, and weigh together three pounds and four ounces! They are perfect, and seem to be in good health. Their bed is a little paper box filled with cotton, and they are dressed in dolls' clothes. The mother and children were doing well at last accounts. These twins are the smallest living children ever heard of. They take food naturally, and make a noise like very young kittens. Quite a number of citizens have called to see the little wonders. A teacup will cover the head of either. Their hands are about the size of the bowl of a teaspoon, and their bodies less than six inches long—the boy a trifle the larger."

HOW THE SPANISH CORTES WAS DISSOLVED.

All night long the discussion raged between Castelar and his opponents. At last came the vote by which the prolongation of his powers was refused, and another was taken for the appointment of a new Premier. While the voting papers upon this question were being counted, Senor Salmeron entered and informed the House that the Captain-General requested the honorable members "to leave the building within five minutes," as they could not continue to hold their session without endangering public order. They were, in short, dismissed like the army in "Bombastes Furioso," which is told to go home quickly and not kick up any more row. Hereupon ensued "a scene of indescribable uproar and confusion," in the course of which Senor Castelar managed to make the House understand that he was not privy to the message, and that he was still Chief of the Executive, and would as such "immediately dismiss and degrade Captain General Pavia." The wretched mob which had just refused him their confidence, after a great deal of screaming, "unanimously, and amid thunders of applause," voted the Dictatorship to him, upon which he observed, not very unnaturally, that they ought to have done that before, and that it was now too late. While this was going on troops began entering the hall, and, as the Deputies did nothing but storm and gesticulate, Senor Salmeron, by way of a practical suggestion, told them "that the moment had come for them to die, and that all they could do was to die at their posts with dignity and honor. This proposal, observes the witness of the scene, with a good deal of grim humor, "seemed to divide the House." The soldiers came in at one of the doors. The Deputies began to shove them back, and engaged in a "pushing and scuffling match like a mild imitation of football. Hereupon one or two rifles were fired over their heads, the balls making marks in the roof. Upon this the deputies ran away, one of them having the grace to make a motion that "further resistance was useless," and the troops politely told the occupants of the diplomatic box that they had better go home, and could, if they pleased, have an escort—for which they saw no necessity.

WHAT HE LOOKS LIKE.

Worth, the Paris dressmaker, is described as a man of medium height, strong but not stoutly built. He has black eyes, hair and mustache dark, and a fully developed forehead which a phrenologist would say is crammed with form, color, invention, &c. He retains much of the bluntness which characterizes the English and has very little of the suavity of the French. He is not far from forty years of age, and has the appearance of a man who lives temperately and simply. He doesn't even smoke. He rides into Paris every morning, on horseback, from his magnificent chateau, which is six miles out of Paris on the Versailles route, at the foot of Mont Valerien. He has two sons, both well bred and well educated young fellows, and the younger has much of his father's genius for invention, and may one day be Worth the Second. His work-shops are immense in size and number, with accomodations for a thousand work-people. Each has its specialty—one for corsage, one for jupons, another for trimming, &c. Yet Mr. Worth declares he has any amount of trouble with women. They want to wear clothes that do not become them, and a superabundance of trimming that is far from good taste. He accepts an order for no sort of a dress worth less than twenty pounds, and although he is not a man to be afraid of if one has a liberal exchequer, women say they often climb the stairs to his elegant rooms in the Rue de la Paix with fearfully beating hearts, and when once in his presence are actually afraid to say what they want and how they want it.

THE CONTRACT WITH PATTI.

A New York correspondent says: A good deal has lately been said about the scheme of the Strakosch brothers to bring down the cost of operatic stars. It was with an eye to this result, we were told, that they obtained the management of the principle opera-houses in Europe, and arranged to become the chief managers of opera in this country. They were to control all the opera-houses of note, and then it would be easy to control the stars. But the contract they have made with Adelina Patti for a season of one hundred nights in the United States does not look much like cutting down salaries. They agree to give Patti $2,500 a night and pay her traveling expenses and those of her husband and four other persons, and they are to bind the contract by depositing $100,000 with the Messrs. Rothschild. If they make any money out of this enterprise it will not be because they deserve it. The price they agree to pay the star will necessitate an extravagant price for tickets—a price out of all proportion to the value of the entertainment they will have to offer, Max engaged. Nilsson at $1,500 a night, and charged three to four dollars for admission to the Academy, and the result was a dead loss to him. Nilsson has since reduced her figures to $1,000 a night, and the managers have hardly been able to pay this. How they are to pay Patti $2,500 a night, or $250,000 for one hundred nights, and the traveling expenses of half a dozen high living ladies and gentlemen beside, is a conundrum that I certainly will not undertake to solve. But the contract is a queer commentary on their programme for reducing the cost of opera by bringing the salaries of stars down to moderate figures. It looks like a Congressional scheme of retrenchment with a view to increasing the disbursements.

THE SWALLOWS.

Ah! swallows, is it so?
Did loving lingering summer, whose slow pace
Tarried among late blossoms, loth to go,
Gather the darkening cloud-wraps round her face
And weep herself away in last week's rain?
Can no new sunlight waken her again?
"Yes," one pale rose ablow
Has answered from the trellised lane;
The flickering swallows answer "No"

From out the dim gray sky
The arrowy swarm breaks forth and specks the air,
While, one by one, birds wheel and float and fly,
And now are gone, then suddenly are there;
Till lo! the heavens are empty of them all.
On fly, fly south, from leaves that fade and fall,
From shivering flowers that die:
Free swallows, fly from winter's thrall,
Ye who can give the gloom good-bye.

But what for us who stay
To hear the winds and watch the boughs grow black
And in the saddened mornings, day by day,
Count what lost sweets bestrew the nightly track
Of frost-foot winter trampling towards his throne?
Swallows, who have the sunlight for your own,
Fly on your sunward way:
For you has January bonds new-blown,
For us the snows and gloom and gray.

On, on, beyond our reach,
Swallows, with but your longing for a guide:
Let the hills rise, let the waves tear the beach,
Ye will not balk your course nor turn aside,
But find the palms and twitter in the sun.
And wail for them whose eager wings have won
The longed-for goal of light;
But what of them in twilights dim
Who long but have wings for flight.

AUGUSTA WEBSTER.

SOMETHING TO WEAR.

THE DRESS OF THE WOMAN OF THE FUTURE—WOMAN AS SHE WILL BE, BUT AS SHE OUGHT NOT TO BE—OFF WITH CORSETS AND OVERSKIRTS.

[St. Louis Globe.]

We have studied the woman of the future in many of her aspects, and have realized to ourselves with tolerable definiteness the details under which these aspects will present themselves; but one important question—a question which, so to speak, covers the whole subject, the question of what dress the woman of the future will wear—remains as yet chaotic, or, at least, nebulous. We know that nothing short of the most perfect equality will mark the happy era; that in addition to the blessed privilege of standing up on the horse-car, woman will take her place on the platform, and be avenged for many wrongs by yelling through an inch of front door-way, to unoffending man in the remote corner, "Say, put yer fare in that box, will yer." It will be hers to mount the swiftly gliding dray, and deck the persuasive black-snake around the ears of the recalcitrant mule. She will be

THE TERRIBLE JUDGE,

the gentlemanly and accomplished conductor, the urbane and popular policewoman. Her place will be neither above man nor below him, but by his side and as his equal, and in these capacities she will clear the forest, build the bridge, steer the ship, and ship the steer, play bullwhacker, teamster, and all through the game of life make the hoofs easy.

But what dress is she going to wear while engaged in these varied and delectable occupations?—a riddle more dangerous than the sphynx's, which a few men and many women have tried to solve, but, guessing wrongly, have endured worse than death in bombazine trousers and tunics of amorphious cut, and yet it is a riddle which must be solved; the breeches which separate woman from her full sphere of usefulness will never be closed up until a full and satisfactory system of clothes philosophy has been elaborated, and the world of advanced thinkers is now waiting for the master mind which can grasp the whole subject, lay bare its first principles, and build up on scientific grounds by the aid of reason, enlightened by genius, a philosophy of woman's dress, fixed, final, and absolute. This may be called not only a *desideratum*, but a *ne plus ultra*, and even a *sine qua non* and an *e pluribus unum*. It is evident at the first glance that

THE GARB OF WOMAN,

will not permit of that free development at which she aims, and going back to last month or to last year, we fail to see anything more promising. Who would respect a woman with a *pannier*? What judge could calmly weigh the evidence of the witnesses when he had the evidence of his senses that his chignon was coming off? Would any one engage a wood-chopperess with a Watteau wrapper on her, and if he would not, what are we going to do about it?

Before woman can do her work she must put on her clothes, and before she puts on her clothes she must make them, and before making them she must know what they are going to be. She cannot stand like the Englishman in the fashion-plate attired in only a bolt of cloth neatly turned over the left arm. She cannot continue the eccentricities which make the fortunes of milliners and linen-drapers; the bifurcated integument which has been adopted by the other sex will ever be fraught with memories of the oppression of by-gone days. What course remains to choose? The more we study it the more appalling becomes the conviction of our insufficiency. The history of costume throws no light on it; it only tells us what woman has found convenient and becoming and elegant to-day, she has pronounced frightful and rejected with scorn the day after. The only thing which has pleased her in any costume has been the conviction that it was the newest thing out, and that her dearest friend has not yet gotten one like it. The one thing constant has been the constant change, and her only function as a clothes-wearing animal is such as would justify a mathematician in calling her a function of a variable. Where she has already achieved equality, she has only walked up to the edge of the gulf over which she must leap. In what attire can she best clear the interval?

In the daring feats of the "*perche pe rillense*" in the inimitable impersonations of "Mazeppa" and of the "French Spy", and in the lighter walks of the burlesque drama, woman has asserted her equality to man, but this assertion has been accompanied by an approximation towards the costume of

THE COMMON MOTHER

of the human race, against which we must protest for the sake of the vested interests imperilled by it. It would destroy at one blow the manufacturing industries connected with weaving, spinning, bleaching, dyeing, and other operations of that nature: it would deprive all seamstresses of their livelihood, and it would be likely to give a very bad influenza to those who adopted it, and a bad influence to those who merely looked on: as a costume for every-day wear, it would not answer, and yet it is all that woman has produced towards a solution of the dark riddle, "What shall we wear?" We take a lower view of the subject yet when we read in the papers how practical and eminent women have taken hold of the subject, and how little they made out of it. The Dress Reformers of Vineland, N. J., held a meeting a few days ago, and the boldest effort at conquering the difficulty was that made by a Mrs. Butler, who suggested that they should all take off their corsets and cut off two inches from the ends of their skirts. But even this bold spirit was cowed by a voice, which said: "Why, Mrs. Butler, you have on an overskirt!" Mrs. Butler endeavored faintly to deprecate the impeachment. "It was not for vanity, dear knows; it was for saving, not for fashion." But this miserable explanation failed to go down, and when the chairwoman brought forward for inspection two young women from Vineland who had cut two inches off the ends of their skirts, and whom she introduced as having never worn corsets, the others thought they had seen enough, and wanted to go home. Five Dress Reformers did, indeed, sign a promise to "wear our dresses from the ground, provided twenty-five or more ladies can be found to co-operate with us in the reform;" but it is safe to say that if they find twenty-four they will not be anxious to find the twenty-fifth. Mrs. Butler will find excuses for wearing overskirts (the best goods are always the cheapest in the end, my dear); the young women who never wore corsets will get corsets, and (we hope) husbands; but the question, What will the woman of the future wear? will remain unanswered.

A LOVE STORY BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Tom was a strapping, healthy boy, with a great appetite. He lived up in the mountains among the charcoal burner until he was nineteen. Then he went down into the valley and hired out to a farmer. Tom was a scullion and a drudge, and first along the farmer hesitated to trust even the hogs to his care. But there was a glimmering of something in him that showed just a little through his uncouthness. After a year or two he became a full farm laborer—a broad-shouldered, deep-chested, powerful fellow, who made himself clumsily useful. Well, about that time the farmer's daughter came home from school. What a revelation she was to Tom. He never knew until then what it was to worship anything, nor how awkward and coarse he was. He would have given all he had, which wasn't much, to learn how to get into a room without hitting the door, or what to do with his hands, or how to sit down right. He began to change his clothes for better ones when he came from the day's work, and there was about him the dawning of improvement. Finally the great day came. He stood trembling before the famer's daughter, the hard word was spoken, and she didn't repulse him. I think there is nothing in the life of a man which so rouses and stirs as love. Tom went to the wrestling matches, and what a vim there was in him. He read, he went to church, he wanted to see how people acted. And when after a good life he grew to be an old man, and talked in a trembling voice to his grandchildren, he used to say, "O, what a wife she was to me. Whatever I became she made me." The world is full of just such instances of blessed influence.

A HOOSAC TUNNEL DISPUTE.

The contractors for the work of the Hoosac Tunnel were heard before the Committee on Hoosac Tunnel and Troy and Greenfield Railroad, yesterday forenoon, on the subject-matter of a petition asking for relief. It appears that in 1872 the Shanlys received $350,000 from the State, of which $150,000 was cash and $200,000 in state certificates of indebtedness. The State at present holds $1,100,000 which is due the Shanlys for work done, and there remains $800,000 to be earned on the tunnel, which can be done for $400,000. The Shanlys now ask that they receive funds wherewith to carry on the work, the state certificates not being easily converted into cash, which was necessary for the prosecution of the work. A controversy has arisen however, as to certain arching. The State engineers say that eighteen hundred feet of the tunnel west of the central shaft, should be arched with brick, and a certain portion of the eastern division, which Mr. Shanly thinks would be one hundred and forty-five feet—at least he would arch that number of feet if it was his own private undertaking. The contractors deny that they are bound to arch either in the central or eastern sections, and say that not until within a comparatively short time was it mooted that they were obliged to do any work of this kind after the tunnel portals had been arched. The estimated cost of the arching under dispute is $300,000. Mr. Allen read from a copy of the contract to show what was expected of the contractors, but arguments were postponed till a future day, when the committee, who have the matter under advisement will give another hearing.—[Boston Post, February 6.

NELLIE WEEMAN has killed herself in Springfield, Mass., at the age of seventeen, because she believed that she could not become a Christian. She had attended revival meetings in the Methodist Church, and the dread of eternal punishment there aroused had affected her mind. She was a bright, intelligent girl, but very sensitive and impressive.

FREED.

Ring, sweetly, bells on this morning fair,
Let your chimes go forth as a matin prayer.
For the bridal train will soon be here;
Let this day as a joyous dream appear.

The bride is robed in a dress of lace,
And her long veil falls o'er her form of grace,
The orange buds are twined in her hair,
Where are sparkling gems, in their beauty rare.

They're bowing now at the altar's rail,
But her eyes are sad, and her brow is pale,
Her fancy leads her back to the yore
And mocks her with peace she will know, no more.

She thinks of one in a distant clime,
She had loved him once in the olden time;
And she loves him Yet, but Oh! too late,
For the marriage vows have sealed her fate.

She reigns a bride in a lordly hall,
And does she ever the vanished recall?
Ask of the face that has grown so pale,
And the weary heart that has hushed its wail.

Ring, slowly, bells, on this morning fair,
And sound forth a knell as a mournful prayer;
For the funeral train will soon be here
With the bride asleep on her flower strewn bier.

How calm appears the beautiful face,
The form is all robed in its bridal lace.
Oh! never more will the sad tears start,
For she now is free from a broken heart.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

FARM NOTES.

BRAN AND CORN MEAL FOR COWS.

The Practical Farmer says: It is well settled in the opinion of all our best dairy-men that bran greatly promotes the milk secretions in cows, and it is fed almost universally. About equally mixed with corn meal is the usual proportion. This mixture seems to promote both quantity and quality of milk. From several sources we hear that buckwheat bran is a great producer of milk, and it is being used considerably among our Chester County dairymen, in about the same proportion as the other. Thomas Gawthrop, near West Grove, Chester County, also by repeated trials with his own cows, has fully satisfied himself that they do as well with corn and cob meal and bran as with pure corn meal and bran. The amount of nutriment in corn cobs is so very small that this result will have to be explained on the supposition of the ground cob acting to promote digestion by distending the stomach. The presence of bulky material being necessary to promote distension and fill up the stomach of ruminating animals before digestion can be accomplished, is frequently lost sight of. Hungarian grass is also found for milch cows to be rather superior to the ordinary run of hay. The last year or two Hungarian grass has loomed up wonderfully in the estimation of our dairy farmers, and a very large scope of land will be sowed with it the coming season. It matures for cutting in about sixty days, and produces two to four tons per acre—the latter of course on good soils. Three pecks to the acre is the usual allowance of seed.

TICKS ON SHEEP.

Some paper has stated that sulphur fed to sheep will prove a sure remedy for ticks. This is true under favorable circumstances. An occasional feed of one tablespoonful of sulphur to one quart of salt will prove beneficial to the general health of sheep, and if they are in good order will keep ticks away without fail. But no amount of sulphur will kill the ticks on sheep which are already overrun with them and pinched up with too little food. A daily feed of grain will prove of more benefit by interposing a layer of fat between the muscles.

LARGE OR SMALL POTATOES FOR SEED.

The Rural Home of January 10 gives a report of experiments made on the subject by E. Reynolds, of Manchester, N. Y. It says he has planted them in juxtaposition, in the same row, and in adjoining rows, and found that when planting was followed by moist and favorable weather there was but little difference in results; but, when a drouth followed planting, the large potatoes took the lead and held it through the season, yielding much larger crops.

FROST BITES.

A correspondent of an agricultural paper furnishes the following:

I have treated this troublesome complaint very successfully for thirty years in the following manner: Wash the hands and feet if both are affected in water as hot as it can be borne for a short time, then dry off and paint the parts with tincture of iodine. It can be applied with a camel's hair brush, or with a rag tied on a small stick. A few applications will give relief in the worst cases, and cure recent ones. After a few washings they may be omitted, and the remaining spots painted until you make a perfect cure.

BETTER FARMING.

A writer in the Country Gentleman furnishes the following:

My text is better farming. My brother farmers will say, why not advocate good farming? First, because I wish to advocate what is practically within the reach of every farmer, no matter what his situation. He need not wait until next month or another year, or for more means, or something to turn up—but may commence to-day to farm better. Good farming generally is in the far distant future; it is a work of years. We need not give ourselves any trouble about good farming; if we only persist in better farming, we shall arrive most certainly at that in time.

One great reason why we do not have better farming is because farmers are satisfied with measuring themselves by themselves, and comparing themselves among their neighbors; they do not go forward. I should like to write what would make farmers dissatisfied, not with farming, but with the manner in which they are farming. A farmer who is satisfied is of no benefit to the farming community by his example. When a man is satisfied we need not look for improvement. I would say for the encouragement of those who desire to become good farmers, that by being better farmers is the only way to attain to the high position of good farmers. To those who do not I have nothing to say, as they are not worth talking to as farmers; they may be as good men as there are in the world, but as farmers they are of no good to the cause.

I wish to tell my brother farmers that theirs is no mean calling, but a high one and worthy of as good talent as there is in the land. Then let our motto be "farm better and go forward, that others seeing our good works may become dissatisfied with present attainments and stimulated with a desire for improvement. I am not a good farmer myself, but I wish to become one. There are weeds to kill, draining to be done, stones to be made into wall; I might have better sheep, better cows, better horses, take better care of them, feed them better. Above all, if you wish to farm better do not let your farm, thinking to get some one else to do it for you; you will certainly be disappointed.

STANDARD HONEYSUCKLES.

An exchange gives the following directions to trim the honeysuckle into a bush form, giving it great beauty and effect:

Buy a plant of it, train or tie to a stout stake, prune freely but not too severely, give good soil and culture, and "it will grow into a plant that will astonish, by its flowering capacity thousands who have not seen it so trained."

VARIETIES.

NEW YORK school girls wear scarlet hoods.

"PRAYING Costumes" are advertised by a fashionable modiste in Paris.

A BILL is before the California Legislature making 12 hours a day's work for street car conductors.

ONE of Patti's recent presents in Russia was a canary bird of solid gold with pearl bill and diamond eyes. It was life size.

THE tenor Verati, having lately, at Havana, refused to sing in "Sonnambula," although his name was duly announced for the part of *Elvino* in the programme, has been arrested by the civil authorities and imprisoned for eight days in Morro Castle.

A CHICAGO man lately received a telegram from his wife, who is in Germany, saying that she had given birth to a daughter. He was so pleased at the news that he gave orders to a baker to distribute 500 loaves of bread to the poor each day for ten days.

A FARMER reading a journal to his wife in which was the sentence, "The President was received with three huzzas," pronounced the last word "hussies." "More shame for him," exclaimed the indignant and scandalized lady.

"MAY it please your honor," said a lawyer, addressing one of the city judges, "I brought the prisoner from jail on a habeas corpus." "Well," said a fellow in an undertone, who stood in the rear of the court, "these lawyers will say anything. I saw the man get out of a hack at the court-room door."

AT a fashionable party in New York recently, something was the matter with the gas meter, and in the midst of the festival the gas suddenly went out, leaving everything in profound darkness. The young folks thought it was quite nice waiting till candles could be obtained.

MRS. CATHERINE WALLER-WAITE, who is being tried for bigamy, at Portland, Maine, denies ever having seen Waller, who claims to be her husband; asserts she never knew the children who claim her as mother, and maintains the most profound composure in the face of overwhelming evidence.

A CHARIVARI party which waited pon a newly married pair in Crawford County, Penn., the other night, with the usual aggravating music, were much surprised to be asked in and invited by the fair hostess to partake of cake and cider. After drinking the health of the hospitable bride a great many times the minstrels began to feel uncommonly queer. There was in that cider something which is usually purchased of the apothecaries. Epsom salts in fact!

A SOUTHERN poet tells how a St. Louis lover gave up a match with a $50,000 heiress because she objected to his smoking:

This maid, as by the papers doth appear,
Whom fifty thousand dollars made so dear,
To test Lothario's passion, simply said:
"Forego the weed, before we go to wed;
For smoke take flame—I'll be that flame's bright fanner;
To have your Anna, give up your Havana;" .
But he, when thus she brought him to the scratch,
Lit his cigar, and threw away his match.

ONE of the most curious of the relics left of bluff old Henry VIII. his six wives and the three children who successively wore the crown after him, is the cradle of his youngest daughter, Queen Elizabeth. It is of English oak, very massive, with richly carved panels six in number, two on each side, one of the same height composing the foot, and a much higher one under the headboard. The length of the cradle is three feet two inches, its breadth twenty inches, and the height, to the top of the ornaments, four feet. At the foot is a large shield, with two cherubs supporting the royal crown, and in the center the initials "E. R." —Elizabeth Regina. The ornamental work is of silver, carved and engraved in quaint devices.

A PETTY swindler has recently been practicing a novel device upon housekeepers in the western part of the city. Having gained access to a reception room or parlor upon some plausible pretext, he empties the contents of the card basket or tray into his pocket, and thus having the addresses of the visitors to that particular family, he goes to the residences named on the cards, presents the cards, and says he was sent by the family from whose residence they were stolen. This particular operator is a foreigner, apparently a Frenchman, who narrates how he came to this country during the "panic," has no employment, is obliged to peddle French perfumery, was recommended by the family, whose cards he stole to call, &c., &c. The device is as dangerous as it is novel, for the stolen cards might be put to other and much more mischievous uses.—[Phila. Ledger.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1874.

GRANT has promised to pack a Court of Inquiry for the Christian statesman, O. O. Howard. Grant's promise makes Howard feel happy.

EDWIN BOOTH, the actor, has filed a petition of voluntary bankruptcy. His schedules shows nine thousand dollars to pay two hundred and four thousand.

BOSS SHEPPARD, Senator Hamlin, and the whole brood of them, became extremely anxious to have an investigation into the affairs of the District of Columbia when they saw it could not be avoided. A week ago they were opposed to it and considered the whole movement in that direction an outrage.

THE Commercial has neglected for a day or two to refer to that mysterious "savage western Democratic newspaper," from which it so frequently quotes to point its awfully grim and humorous morals. What has happened? Has there been a failure in the mails, or has the editor, like young Willet, lost his imagination?

WE deeply regret to learn the death of John P. Pears, of Bakewell & Pears, the oldest glass manufactures in the city. We have known Mr. Pears long and intimately, and feel that we have lost a friend, and the community one of its most useful, high-toned and honorable citizens. He was in every relation of life a model man.

WE join the Dispatch in the hope that the bill before the Legislature giving the State Printer, Mr. Singerly, that which is fairly due him, will become a law. It would be unjust, and the people do not expect the State Printer to be held responsible for loss by fire of finished work, paid for out of his own pocket and which was left on his premises at the risk of the State.

D. L. SMITH, better know as "Constitutional Smith," from the fact that he presented in the Legislature a resolution proposing to change the Constitution of Pennsylvania by act of Assembly, succeeded in pulling through by the skin of his teeth on Saturday, and is the Ring candidate for Mayor of Allegheny city. He is unpopular and weak, and can be easily beaten, provided, the right kind of a man, a gentleman, be nominated.

WHEN addressing a Stokley meeting in Philadelphia a few evenings ago, a loyal Ring scoundrel said his chief reason for supporting the Radical ticket was that its opponents were sympathizers with the rebellion. This is an old cry with those who hope to retain power and continue to rob the people and we wonder that it has not been adopted in the Pittsburgh canvass, especially when it is remembered how McCarthy, Gross, Magee, Swoope Errett and the balance of the gang fought and bled for their country. Let them exhibit their scars.

"THIS whole Evans business is a dirty blot," says the Commercial; and still it is but a very small portion of the work of the Ring of which the Commercial is the mouth-piece and defender. It defended Evans as long as it was prudent to do so, and now it is laboring in behalf of the men who divided the plunder unfairly with the miserable culprit. The State Ring, the Philadelphia Ring and the Pittsburgh Ring are all of a piece, and Evans is no worse than the rest of them. And yet the Commercial, while it kicks poor Evans for being down, supports his associates who stole and have not yet been found out.

THE anti-rum crusade in Ohio, is carried on by women in the shape of prayer meetings. They gather in saloons without the consent or approval of the proprietors, and commence vehement prayers and exhortations, which suspended business for the time, but leaves the bar tender unconverted and the regular customer with an increased thirst. This is one of the freaks of fanaticism which soon exhausts itself and only results in increasing the disbelief in the efficacy of prayer, on the part of the scoffer and unbeliever. Their prayers will be heard as well at their homes, and will better serve the cause of temperance than by these unseemly demonstrations.

MIGHTILY ALIKE.

Since the decease of the Siamese twins there has been nothing more alike than the cards of Messrs. Duff and Denniston withdrawing from the race for Controller and Treasurer. They look as much alike as two D's, and must both have come out of the same shop and from the hands of the same workman. Now the question is, who got them up and what did they cost? Here they are:

A CARD.

Being urged by a number of business men to allow my name to be used as a candidate for the office of City Treasurer, and having given my consent thereto, I am now convinced that the result most desired cannot be obtained by my being a candidate. I therefore desire to thank my friends for their partiality and good intentions, and take this method of informing them that I will not be a candidate for the position.

J. F. DENNISTON.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 28th, 1874.

A CARD.

Being urged by a number of friends to allow my name to be used as a candidate for the office of City Controller, and having given my consent thereto, I am now convinced that the result most desired cannot be obtained by my being a candidate. I therefore desire to thank my friends for their partiality and good intentions, and take this method of informing them that I will not be a candidate for the position.

CHAS. P. DUFF.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1874.

CHURCH AND STATE.

The first day's session of the National Convention for the religious amendment of the Constitution, now sitting at Library Hall in this city, boldly lifts the veil which has hitherto enveloped its ultimate designs, and very clearly proclaims the object of its promoters to be a union of Church and State, and the annihilation of the freedom of religious opinion.

From time to time THE POST has warned the public that this was the ultimate object in view. Hitherto it has been skillfully concealed under the general claim that all that was asked was the recognition of God in the organic law of the land. But matters have progressed sufficiently now to unfold the entire matter, which was very clearly done in the addresses of Dr. Stevenson and Hon. Felix R. Brunot. They set forth very clearly that the Bible itself is to be incorporated into the Constitution in such a manner that it shall be not only recognized and acknowledged by the people, but be made the basis for judicial decisions and interpretations.

This at once concludes the union of Church and State in a more dangerous and tyrannical form than it exists in any European government, and every vestige of freedom in religious opinions is blotted out. A certain translation of the Bible is set up as the true one, and a certain interpretation is given it, by whichever religious sect happens to be in the majority in the Supreme Court, and to this interpretation all men must conform their views, or become not only malefactors under the civil law, but offenders against the Divine law, subject to those gentle and ingenious punishments which religious zealots alone know how to invent—a system of punishment that has contributed fifty per cent. of all the pages of infamy to the world's history.

This is what Messrs. Stevenson and Brunot invite us to. The former, in gathering up his arguments, starts off with a falsehood, enunciated either through ignorance or prejudice, but none the less a falsehood, and one revealing the *animus* of this movement, in which he declares as one of the reasons why this amendment should be ingrafted upon the Constitution is because the Catholic Church is hostile to the Bible in the hands of the people. Dr. Stevenson, if he knows anything about the matter, knows that it is just as much of a religious requirement for a Catholic family to keep and read the Bible as it is for a Protestant family to do the same thing. The head of a Catholic family would certainly oppose the placing of the Protestant Bible in the hands of his children, just the same as the head of a Protestant family would forbid the Catholic Bible to be placed in the hands of his for acceptance and perusal.

There are numerous translations of the Bible, and each translation has its disciples and believers. But one of these could be recognized and interpreted, and all dissenters would be forced to forego their long cherished beliefs, and conform to a single version, and to a single interpretation of that version. What then becomes of our boasted religious liberty? It becomes one of the things of the past, and we relight in the New World the fires of religious wars that have been smouldering for two or three centuries in the Old. We unchain all the monsters of Hell in the name of Heaven and Religion.

Mr. Stevenson forgets that this is not, and never was intended to be a government of religious dogmas. It is purely a secular government, organized to secure the citizen in all of his secular and civil rights, and also secure him perfect freedom in his religious views. As soon as he is called upon to subscribe to religious doctrines that are at variance with his opinions, religious liberty ceases, and he become the subject of one of the most absolute despotisms ever created to curse the human family, and stay the wheels of civilization and progress.

If the fifty distinct religious sects now in existence in this country, and so widely differing in their views of substantially the same Bible, cannot agree as brothers, but carry on the most acrimonious polemic warfare, how are they to be harmonized by a decision of the Supreme Court, compelling them to subscribe to alien creeds and antagonistic doctrines and dogmas? Forty-nine of them must surrender and acknowledge that they have been heretics all their lives. And what would be the result of an attempt to bring this state of things about? One of the most sanguinary religious wars that ever crimsoned the annals of history.

Mr. Brunot may be an excellent Indian Commissioner, an accomplished Constitutional architect, as he is a cultured gentleman and a worthy citizen, but he is a very indifferent student of law. During his address he said:

> In Great Britain the Bible is the law which stands behind all other laws. Chitty says, in notes to Vattel: "In cases of doubt it is now an admitted rule amongst all European nations, that our common religion, Christianity, pointing out the principles of natural justice, should be equally appealed to and observed by all as an unfailing rule of construction."

It is not so here. In the United States there is no ultimate appeal but the Constitution. The laws must agree with the Constitution, and being contested they have no binding authority in the courts unless they so agree. Our Christian laws, institutions and usages have no legal basis in the fundamental law of the land.

Mr. Brunot entirely misunderstands Chitty and misrepresents the Judiciary of the United States. There is a practical union of Church and State in Great Britain, and yet the Bible is not recognized as "the law which stands behind all other laws" in a civil sense, and there is not a single decision of the English courts from the days of King John at Runnymede to the present day, that will sustain Mr. Brunot's position. The principles of the Common Law in Great Britain and the United States, have never been at variance with the principles of natural justice and morality as laid down in the Bible.

The principles of natural justice and morality, as referred to by Chitty as being defined in the Bible, are incident to civilized humanity everywhere. The Code of Justinian which was transplanted to Great Britain and formed so large a part of the Common Law, both in England and America, is not at variance with the principles of natural justice and morality as taught by the Bible, although it was the common law of Rome in a diversified form, for centuries before the Christian Era, and was imported into the Eternal City from still older nations, where it had flourished substantially, back to the very dawn of European and Asiatic civilization.

When Mr. Brunot says that the "Christian laws, institutions and usages have no basis in the fundamental law of the land," he commits a very grave error. The Constitution itself is but the reflex of principles of natural justice and morality taught by the Bible, arranged to meet the requirements of the times, and from which springs all our laws. Fortunately neither the General nor any of the States Government have laid the basis for recognizing "Sectarian institutions" or laws, and we humbly trust they never will. But this is what Mr. Brunot and his friends are driving at. They want to have Christianity defined by a court of law and then compel all men to accept the definition.

We very much doubt whether the high ecclesiastics who came over to the Evangelical Alliance last year will agree with Mr. Brunot; and the Alliance will no doubt instruct the Sixth Annual Convention to amend the Constitution so as to provide for an Ecclesiastical Court higher than the Supreme Court of the United States, to settle all religious questions that may arise. This must be the natural sequence of the proposed religious amendment. There will have to be a Court of Conscience, and then the fight will begin between the sects as to who shall be in the majority.

The Constitution of the United States and all of the States carefully guard against any and all religious tests, recognize no religion but protect all alike, and secure to every man the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and this it is that accounts for our liberal and progressive civilization. But all this the Convention would wipe out, and carry us back three centuries. It is a little strange that just when religious toleration and liberty are beginning to make headway in Europe, a union of Church and State should be agitated in this country.

THE PUBLIC DEBT INCREASE—A FEW FACTS AND FIGURES.

The Telegraph affects to disbelieve our figures, exposing the falsity of Secretary Richardson's claim that he reduced the debt nearly two millions of dollars during the month of January, and says that we make the increase nearly one and a half million of dollars. We demonstrated that the increase was more than $18,000,000. Here are Richardson's own official figures:

PRINCIPAL PUBLIC DEBT.

January 1, 1874	$2,249,215,802
February 1, 1874	2,262,755,113
Increase	$ 13,509,451

We don't think that it is any harder to understand the above, than it is to understand that two and one make three. But if the editor of the Telegraph don't understand it in that shape, we will put it in another. We will take Secretary Richardson's official figures as to the amount of the public debt *with the interest*, on the first days of January and February respectively, and see where the reduction comes in.

TOTAL DEBT AND INTEREST.

Jan. 1.		
Debt	$2,249,215,802	
Interest	42,547,023	
Total		$2,291,762,687
Feb. 1.		
Debt	$2,262,755,113	
Interest	30,415,576	
Total		$2,293,170,689
Increase during January of total Debt and Interest		$ 1,378,002

Now will the Telegraph have the kindness to inform us where Mr. Richardson's reduction comes in, when the *principal* increases **$13,509,451**, and the *principal and interest* combined increase **$1,378,002?**

THOSE "FIGURES."

We are now convinced that the editor of the Telegraph was right when he said that he did not know anything about figures. He tried yesterday to refute our figures in which we demonstrated that the *principal* of the National debt had increased thirteen and a half millions of dollars during January. It undertakes to do this by showing that there was some three millions more money in the Treasury on the 1st of February than on the 1st of **January.**

This is one of Richardson's flimsy tricks. The cash in the Treasury is not a payment of the public debt, any more than a man pays off half his note for $100, when he has $50 in his pocket, half of which he expects to pay out for groceries, while the other half is to be devoted to something else. We will give a specimen of the Telegraph's argument:

> There was at the same time cash in the Treasury, of coin, $85,350,369 34; of currency, $4,781,265 68, exclusive of $15,560,000 of special deposits for redemption of certificates, making the total of cash in the Treasury $135,700,575 02, reducing the total debt, less cash in the Treasury, to $2,157,470,114 41. Debt less amount in the Treasury 1st of January, 1874, $2,159,315,526 17—showing a decrease during the past month of $1,854,211 76.

We will ask the Telegraph this question: Suppose that $85,000,000 of this sum was paid out to-day to meet the current expenses of the government, would the *principal* of the public debt be increased $85,000,000? Whenever it gives us an intelligent answer to that question, we will show it how fallacious its argument is.

Of the $135,000,000 cash in the Treasury, $45,560,000 of special deposits are there by requirement of law to pay off a corresponding amount of certificates of deposit, which are due and payable on demand, and as it is required to keep a sum of money always on hand corresponding in amount with those outstanding certificates of deposit, it may legitimately be counted as so much of the debt offset by cash on hand for its special redemption; but this is not the case with the remaining $85,000,000, which is being continually drawn upon to meet the current expenses of the Departments, and continually subject to drafts to meet the requirements of appropriations. This sum may be small or large, just as it happens, but its increase or diminution does not affect the amount of the *principal* of the bonded debt which *draws interest*, and which is the true public debt. What difference does it make if there is a thousand millions of cash in the Treasury, if the people are compelled to pay interest on $2,262,755,113, and this principal continually increasing, making a corresponding increase in the amount of interest to be paid?

We give the Telegraph editor a problem: A owes him $2,249 on the first of January, and has $132 in his pocket. On the first of February A owes the editor of the Telegraph $2,262, and has $135 in his pocket. QUERY: How much money has the editor of the Telegraph received from Mr. A, his debtor?

MR. SINGERLY'S RECENT LOSS.

There is a bill on the file of the Senate which has more than ordinary merit, because it provides to relieve a faithful public officer from responsibilities which he ought not be required to carry. It is a bill authorizing the Auditor General to settle the accounts of the State Printer, so as to give him credit for all work already done and in progress of doing which was destroyed when the State Printing Office was burned. At that time Mr. Singerly had stored in the building large quantities of printed matter belonging to the State, consisting of the journals and debates of the Constitutional Convention, reports of heads of departments, &c. This work was all done and paid for, so far as the people are concerned who worked for Mr. Singerly. But he had received no pay from the State; the State's property was stored on his premises when the fire occurred, and all that is now asked is for the State to assume its portion of the responsibility by paying Mr. Singerly for the work he actually had performed. There is nothing unreasonable or unfair in all this—its equity is recognized by all who believe in fair dealing, and the hope prevails that the bill will pass and receive the Executive approval.—Phila. Press.

If the present Legislature did not consider it an agreeable pastime to ridicule the late Constitutional Convention and its results, it would order the reprint of the last two volumes of debates of that body, which were destroyed by the fire, without which the preceding six volumes are useless and only calculated to mislead the reader. The remaining volumes, embracing the concluding debates and votes are the only standard by which members of that Convention should be judged. Some provision should be made for their publication.

CONCERNING "ARGUMENT."

The Gazette says that we desire an "argument with it over the Louisiana question." We are not aware that we harbored any such a desire. We do not require impossibilities of any one, much less the venerated and venerable Gazette. We should as soon think of asking it to translate the Egyptian hieroglyphics as to argue a question. Knowing as we do that it scorns to descend to argument, as well as being unable to discuss a question, we never ask it for argument. We would as soon ask a stone mason for bread or a butcher for point lace.

We did ask it a question or two the other day, however, but are now fully convinced that it is utterly useless to waste even interrogation points upon it. We asked it to explain wherein the President had any more right to interfere in local elections than Congress, and this is the reward we get for our pains:

> "We—[THE POST] ask the Gazette: Has Congress less right to declare that Kellogg was not legally elected than Grant had to declare that he was? We should like for our contemporary to answer that question without any evasion." We answer, without any evasion", that Grant never did declare that Kellogg was not legally elected—never indeed, made any declaration on the subject.

Our question did not imply that President Grant had declared that Kellogg "was *not* legally elected," but that he had declared that he *was* legally elected, and so recognized him and his "government" in his Louisiana proclamation of last winter, and by sending the United States troops to support his claims. This is the way the Gazette answers questions "without any evasion."

Having evaded our first question so ridiculously the Gazette proceeds to dispose of our second one, wherein we ask it if it repudiates or approves the doctrine "that by the Constitution certain powers are delegated to the General Government, while certain others are reserved to the States, neither having the right to encroach upon the other." Our contemporary stares at this ferociously for awhile, and then relieves himself in the following original style:

> As to the first point, we commend the following resolution adopted by the Connecticut Democracy a few days ago, and ask THE POST to consider it: "We affirm that that the people of the several States have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves as free, sovereign, and independent States, subject only to the limitations, and that all powers not therein expressly granted to the National Government are reserved to the States respectively."

But this sentiment, so horrible in the eyes of the Gazette, did not originate with the Connecticut Democracy. It is a full century old, and ante-dates the Union itself, and was re-affirmed immediately after the Revolution. We take it for granted that the editor of the Gazette never read the Constitution of the United States, and the enunciation of any of its great political truths is news to him. We recommend him to turn to the IX and X Articles of Amendment to the Constitution, and he will find the following:

> Art. IX. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.
>
> Art. X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

There seems to be a great similarity between the resolution of the Connecticut Democracy, and the Constitution. We go to all this trouble for the purpose of showing the editor of the Gazette that what he considers a dangerous political heresy, is one of the fundamental principles of the Constitution itself. Of course, the editor of the Gazette was innocently ignorant of this fact, and it gives us unfeigned pleasure to enlighten him upon a subject which is now being generally taught in our Common Schools.

But in good sadness, we would advise the Gazette to let the Louisiana matter alone. Every step it takes it gets deeper in the mud and mire. After enumerating some of Judge Durell's infamous crimes, and affecting to doubt them, but still half admitting the fact that he combined with Norton for the purpose of extorting illegal fees, it says:

> That there should be a desire to close up the business as easily as possible, and to this end induce Durell to resign, is not strange, but, on the contrary, is entirely proper.

Who wants to close up this "business as easily as possible?" Grant and the Radical leaders and Durell himself. For that reason the Gazette thinks that it is "entirely proper" that he should be induced and permitted to resign. Honest people are of the opinion that he ought to be tried and punished for his infamous crimes; but then the Gazette is never hard upon the criminals of its own party. It piously extends its hands and says: "Sinful brother, part in peace."

But the strangest discovery of the Gazette is that nothing can be done for the outraged and down-trodden people of Louisiana without "a violation of the Constitution." That is a sad state of affairs, truly. By his proclamation on Louisiana affairs, President Grant brought on all her present troubles, and yet her people must go on indefinitely suffering wrong and outrage, because it would be unconstitutional to give them the relief for which they implore the President and Congress. Grant did not weigh the constitutionality of his acts when he sent the army to shoot down the people and uphold an usurper's bogus government. To give the people of Louisiana a chance to act for themselves would be to insure the overthrow of the Radical party there, and that, and that alone, ties the hands of the President and Congress.

REVOLUTIONS NEVER GO BACKWARD.

Old Bullion said once, "Solitary and alone I set this ball in motion." That was the specie currency ball. It rolled, and it rolled, till it rolled over and over among shinplasters, and paper currency, and was finally 'lost to sight though still to memory *dear*.' It is rolling on, like John Brown's body, and at some distant future period it may be resurrected, when our people shall meet old specie-currency face to face, and hear his pleasant jingle as he passes from hand to hand.

The ball of retrenchment and reform is now rolling on, throughout our land, burying out of sight the ill weeds and unfaithful stewards of the people, whose expiring groans are pitiable to hear. Our goodly city of Philadelphia, once the pattern of honor and judicious economy, in its councils and general management, had been taken possession of by a horde of hungry rascals second to none in the Union for dishonesty and brazenfaced impudence, who were yearly piling on debt by millions, and fattening on the spoils. The ball is rolling on them now, and their doom is sealed. It matters not whether these public blood suckers claim allegiance to this party or to that party, it is the duty of honest men of every shade of politics to drive them out of the body politic, and in the glorious work now going on in the City of Brotherly Love, we are proud to know that the Democratic party is almost a unit in the support of the men pledged to reform those terrible abuses which have well nigh bankrupted Philadelphia. Thus it has ever been, everywhere, throughout the Union where on a square fight is made for the good of the people, Democrats range themselves on the right side. The whole State of Pennsylvania is interested in the successful issue of the struggle now going on in the city of Philadelphia. The Ring, of that city, has for years been supreme. It is a death effort that they are now making to retain their grasp of that municipal power which they have so outrageously abused. We have not a doubt that their defeat is as certain as was the success of the new Constitution. In the triumphant majority for that reforming instrument, the panic stricken Ring may read the conclusion of their day. The individual is not living, however brilliant his talents or record, who can stay this ball. Mayor Stokley may make as good a fight as any one; but the people have spoken, and the thing is as good as done. On the 17th of this month there are to be general meetings at the polls in Philadelphia, to ratify the *vox populi*, and to return Col. Alexander M'Clure as the Centennial Mayor. Move on, the "balls a rolling on." What can stop it?"

CURIOSITIES OF CRIME.

Does climate have anything to do with the characteristic of the crime of murder? It would seem so. A glance at the criminal calendar in this country alone leads to that conclusion. We find what may properly be defined as the crime of murder divided into the following general grades. 1. Deliberate murder, as preliminary to robbery. 2. Deliberate murder, for the purpose of satiating revenge. 3. Deliberate murder in consequence of domestic infelicity, or arising from other domestic causes. 4. Murder in the heat of passion, or in vindication of wounded honor.

The first, second, and third grades we find most prevalent in the northern latitudes, while the fourth is largely prevalent in the South. In proportion to the population, there is but little difference in the number of lives taken in the two sections. The disproportion is in the grades of the crime. From 75 to 80 per cent of the cold-blooded and deliberately planned murders are committed in the North, while the same proportion of hot-blooded murders are committed in the South.

Of course, we do not take into account the conflicts of the two races in the South, and the assassinations, and counter assassinations between the whites and the blacks, which grew out of an abnormal state of affairs consequent upon the changed relations after the close of the civil war, and which are now gradually but rapidly decreasing, as the two races are beginning to more fully comprehend the relations that must for all future time exist between each other.

Speaking of society in its normal condition, we find the large majority of the cruel, cold-blooded murders, for revenge or gain, and the startling domestic tragedies by which whole families are swept out of existence, confined to the northern latitudes, while we look to the South for those fierce vendettas, which not unfrequently results in the death of half a dozen men in the prime of life. The mongrel race of Spain, and the professional banditti of Italy, appear to be the only exception to the rule, as applies to the civilized nations of the more southerly latitudes. As a rule the Southern murderer faces his victim, while the murderer of the North stab him in the back.

The same rule seems to have held among the Aborigines. The most cruel tortures were inflicted by the the northern tribes, whose mode of warfare was skulking in ambush, and picking off the European invaders in detail, while the more Southerly tribes were brave and impetuous, boldly encountering the foe, and, as a result, being much more easily annihilated than their northern brethren. It was not until the Creeks and Seminoles and other Southern tribes had been instructed in the art of northern warfare, that they took to the swamps, and rendered their capture next to impossible. That climate has much to do with shaping the human mind in the arts of war, and ignoble modes of taking human life, is hardly to be doubted.

THINK of the debts, piled up in Southern States, by dishonest administrations, claiming to be Republican. Remember the violence done in controlling elections. Bear in mind the minor outrages perpetrated, in securing elections to the United States Senate.—Gazette.

We shall try to think of these things even to the exclusion of other subjects occasionally. The people will also remember the $500,000 sequestered Water Bonds which went glimmering under a Radical Ring Administration in Pittsburgh. They will also reflect upon the extravagance and corruption of our city government, which has doubled the municipal debt and taxation. While they contemplate with indignant horror the Radical outrages in the South, so eloquently denounced by the Gazette, they will muse upon the same class of outrages here at home, and hurl the Ring from power.

PRESIDENT GRANT has not sent to Congress the message on Louisiana affairs on which he was so industriously engaged about ten days ago. Senator Carpenter has not offered the resolutions ordering a new election, as he proclaimed in his speech he meant to do. The country has not made up its mind that either of these men has anything like a statemanlike notion of what ought to be done with poor Louisiana.—Chicago Tribune.

DURING the recent visit of Governor Hendricks to Springfield, Illinois, he was invited to a meeting of the anti-Radical Senators and Representatives of the Illinois Assembly. Being called upon for a speech he responded as follows.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I feel myself quite taken captive, and now cannot undertake to make an address, for the reason that in Indiana our minds have not been upon political matters. The contest of 1872 was so sharp and determined in that state that, after it was over, we relaxed, and since then have not had an election or contest; nor am I prepared to advise. This much one may assert, that the judgment of the people is against the administration in power and if all the elements of opposition become combined the result in the approaching election must be the defent of the party that has so long and with such a firm hold held the power. I believe the element of opposition must unite to maintain the states in their constitutional powers and the federal government in its rightful authority. Upon that idea the democrats, the liberals, and the grangers have a common ground. It is apparent that the farmers are dissatisfied; but so far as I understand their purposes and feelings, they are more in accord with democratic opinions and purposes than with the party in power; and I will repeat what I suggested to-day in the senate, that prominent politicians seek to make a pretext of railroad combination to carry the control and management of railroads into Congress. Under this pretext centralization is sought. Now it seems to me that the interests of the farmers of Illinois, as shippers of their produce, can be more safely protected and regulated at Springfield than at Washington—more safely, for the reason that you, as their legislators, fail therein, the can bring you to a more direct and immediate account. The responsibility from Springfield is more direct than from Washington, and under the decisions of the courts the states can provide for the right and interests of agriculture, as connected with the transportation of products, and at the same time not wrong the roads; and when you give the assurance, by your acts, to that effect, the farmers will be content to seek such protection, rather than more distant and irresponsible control.

Of the future of political matters, I can not now undertake to speak. I believe the 3,000,000 Democratic voters will not disband; but, standing upon such just and liberal positions as will invite the co-operation of all the elements of opposition, success may be attained.

Thanking you for the respect you have shown me, I must beg to be excused from any further address.

AN important suit touching the liberty of the press to denounce quack medicine has just been made in New York. The suit was brought by David Richard against the American Agriculturist, to recover $25,000, that paper having denounced his medicines as "nonsensical quackery," and himself an "imposter." The defendant set up the plea of justification and alleged that the publication was made "with a good motive, and for justifiable ends." During the trial, the plaintiff being asked to testify as to the ingredients of his medicine, refused to do so, whereupon the motion of the defendant's counsel to strike out the complaint and dismiss the suit was granted by the Judge in Chambers. The General Term has now confirmed the decision, and, in addition thereto, gave the plaintiff the benefit of the following pertinent scoring:

> Indeed, it is impossible to read the vulgar, and in many respects shameful, assertions and instructions that accompany the compounds of plaintiff, without being struck with the vileness of his imposture. That he can bring an action for libel for injury alleged to be done to his trade in his medicines, by denouncing them as arrant quackery, and at the same time protect himself against exposure by claiming them to be valuable secrets, is a proposition that cannot be maintained. In the laudable exposure of such "humbugs" as the pretended medicines of plaintiff and others, the defendants take upon themselves great risks, and subject themselves to the annoyance of suits; but I think they are not exposed to any danger; that courts will interpose any shield for the protection of his guilty fraud and deception of the public. If the plaintiff did not choose to try the question of the true character of his "golden remedies," he should have kept out of a court of justice.

REFERRING to the petition the Oregonians are getting up for the expulsion from the United States Senate of the Hon. John H. Mitchell, whose name was formerly John Hipple, the Brooklyn Argus says: "We have few specifications at present beyond the alleged fact that Mitchell, alias Hipple, forsook his wife and four children in Butler county, Pa., leaving them entirely penniless, and ran away with another man's wife and some thousands of dollars belonging to his clients." Would the Argus join the Oregonians in their attempt to expel Mr. Hipple Mitchell for such trifles? Begin the work of expelling members of the Senate for youthful indiscretions of no greater magnitude, and the first thing you know there won't be enough of them left to constitute the quorum of a country debating society.—Courier-Journal.

IT is very evident that the affairs of the District of Columbia are in a bad way; an enormous amount of money has been spent, and Congress cannot refuse to investigate this matter thoroughly without being condemned for its action.—Norwich Bulletin (Rep.)

OBITUARY.

BARON MAYER AMSCHEL DE ROTHS CHILD.

Baron Rothschild died at London, on the 6th day of February. He was the fourth son of the late Baron Nathan Mayer de Rothschild, by his wife Hannah, the third daughter of Levi Barnet Cohen, a London merchant. Baron M. A. de Rothschild was born in 1818 and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. In politics he was an independent liberal and in favor of the ballot. He was elected member of Parliament for Hythe in 1859, and was one of the firm of N. M. Rothschild & Co. He was in the 54th year of his age, and was well known in connection with the turf, having already carried off the honors of the Derby. In the financial world his death will occasion a vacancy not easily supplied.

"CONTRARY TO THE SPIRIT OF THE REPUBLIC."

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

There is in session at Pittsburgh a body that calls itself the National Reform Association, which desires to secure an amendment to the Constitution recognizing God. This desire is no doubt prompted by excellent motives, and seems sustained by men of the highest character for sincerity and earnestness. It is, perhaps, not unnatural that zealous men of piety should seek to exalt the object of their worship, and to imprint the Christian belief upon the organic law of the nation. Yet a little consideration will show that the object aimed at, although proposed with the most worthy intentions, is really contrary to the spirit of the Republic. It is a first step toward that alliance between Church and State which is incompatible with the independence of individual belief that constitutes true liberty.

"MY TREASURES."

BY MINNIE J. OWREY.

A sunny tress of auburn hair
Laying in a letter, old,
A youthful face, so purely fair,
Is within the paper's fold;
A faded rose but still there clings,
A perfume that sweet mem'ries bring
These are the treasures of my heart,
That to its gloom, sweet joys impart.

A by gone day, they oft recall
Of the ever vanished past,
And as I muse the tears will fall
On my treasures, thick and fast;
A presence sad around me dwells,
As Fancy comes, and softly tells,
How idols here, we cannot trust,
Lest they decay, and turn to dust.

I love these things, although to you
They as worthless trifles seem;
What if the giver was untrue,
Broke my early, golden dream;
The past forbids me to forget,
I think of it with fond regret,
And cherish now my treasures, old,
For they my heart, with chains enfold.

PERFUME.

SMELLING AS A FINE ART.

In an article about the rose crop in Persia the London Daily News says:

"Attar or uttar, of rose is the uttermost virtue of her—the intense transcendent spirit of perfume which survives as an immortal essence when the fair flower itself is dead. What, then, is this essence? Even Professor Tyndall, the magician of science, with his tubes of glass, and electric beam, has never seen that spirit of the rose. There, must, nevertheless, be something which exists and exhales. How else could a little touch of musk spread its keen odor for years and years undiminished? And how else is it that, as good Moslems believe, the scent wafted by the angels' wing-beat still lingers in the place of the visions of the Prophet. True attar of roses is all but indelible, ineffaceable, immortal. Enthusiasts for the noblest pleasures of the nose must not deem that they inhale this celestial fragance when they buy those deceitful little bottles of glass and gold cunningly wrapped in Oriental-looking paper and boxes. Veritable attar is not liquid at all, or only liquefies at summer heat, when it appears as a golden-tinted oil or mucilage, too precious to use in a flask or vessel. The erudite Eastern perfumer touches that golden globule with a tuft of pure snow clean cotton wool, and it is that impregnated tuft which he sells as the vehicle of fragrance to his delighted customer.

"We are far, as yet, as a race, from understanding or appreciating perfumes. By-and-by, when mankind gets better educated, there will be a new art, equal in dignity to those of poetry, painting and sculpture. It will be called by a dainty, expressive name, and it will devote itself to the just sequence and combination of delicate odors. Great artists will arise, evoking from mixtures of jasmine and musk, narcissus and violet, rose and tuberose, wonderful embodiments of far-reaching fancy, translated into tender visions by fragrances as suggestive as a picture, as mysterious as music, as elevating as Greek marbles. Pastoral symphonies will be conveyed by an arrangement of admirably adjusted rural scents; and geography itself will be silently and softly taught by a learned succession of flower-flavors as they follow each other round the parallels of latitude. In that day, when the long-neglected nose has its due honor, and when the glorious richness of nature, in the way of various odors, is understood, we may even learn how to perfume the winds, just as we now purify the rivers; and it will be a better time for Adrianople rose-growers than ever, for attar must ever be to Zephyrologists—if we may coin a name for the votaries of that new art—what the key-note is to music, and the line of beauty to the sculptor."

GERMAN NAVY AND COAST GUNS.

The following particulars, furnished by Commercial Councillor Krupp to the Imperial Admiralty recently, respecting the three new classes of guns for the navy and coast defenses, with which he proposes to supply the national armaments, namely, 35-centimetre guns, 38 centimetre guns, and 46 centimetre guns, have reached the London Standard from trustworthy sources. The heaviest gun hitherto constructed has been the 36-centimetre gun, or so-called thousand-pounder, which, when exhibited at the Paris Exhibition, aroused so much, astonishment. It is at present standing in a coast battery at Kiel. In last year's International Exhibition (Vienna) the strongest gun exhibited was the 30½ centimetre, which is destined to serve exclusively as a coast-battery gun. Up to the present time the heaviest gun used in arming the iron clads has been the 24 centimetre; and the Kaiser Wilhelm, whose seaworthiness is doubtful, is provided with guns of that calibre. It is intended to arm the two new iron-clad frigates, now building at Samuda's in London, with 30 1-2 centimetre guns, weighing about 72,000 pounds, and taking a charge of 120 pounds powder with a 600 pound shell. This 30 1-2 centimetre gun, at short ranges, will pierce the 14 inch plates, and at 3,000 yards the 6 inch plates, while the 24 centimetre gun will only penetrate the 10 inch plates at a short range. The newly projected 46 centimetre gun, however, will, according to calculations the accuracy of which are indisputable, when loaded with a charge of five cwt. prismatic powder, and a shell weighing about a ton, pierce a 20 inch plate at about 300 yards'—or metres'—range. The only difficulty at present standing in the way of constructing this gigantic engine of war is the setting up of a steam hammer sufficiently powerful to weld gether into a solid mass the jets of molten steel poured together from the various melting pots in quantities of about 100 pounds. The heaviest hammer hitherto employed by Krupp weighs over 100,000 pounds and to make the new gun a hammer will be required weighing at least 220,000 pounds. As Krupp's workshop and foundries, which are built upon hollow ground, might be seriously damaged by the working of such a hammer, it has been resolved to set the new one up in the new practicing range at Dulmen. The weight of the new gun will be between 260,000 and 270,000 pounds.

FROSTED FEET.

Some one wishes to know what will cure the itching of frost-bitten feet of many years standing. Mine troubled me very much every winter for several years, and were so sore I could wear nothing but a loose stocking and a felt shoe, and was obliged to cut a hole in the other shoe over the large joint, (which enlarged the joint.) I cured them with cantharides cereate, and have never been troubled since. That was six years ago. I have given it to several persons, and have never known it to fail to cure. Two or three applications are generally sufficient. To make it, rub into simple cereate as much of the tincture of cantharides as it will hold. Any druggist will prepare it for you. A small box will cost about fifteen cents. Cantharides is made from Spanish flies. I think it a harmless remedy. Rub a little on the feet before going to bed, after bathing them in warm water.

RUTH NORMAN.

The best thing for these is to make a poultice of grated raw potato and fish oil, and apply to the parts.

L. O.

An onion chopped fine and applied as a poultice will give immediate relief, and if persisted in will effect a cure.—[C. R. M., in Country Gentleman.

A BETTER FEELING BETWEEN LABOR AND CAPITAL.

If the old axiom that "men grow wiser as they grow older" needed any new confirmation, we have it in the changed spirit and tone of the proceedings of the English Trades Union Congress, towards capital and capitalists, recently sitting at Sheffield. The Congress, as most readers are aware, is in some sense a national affair, and its proceedings attract a corresponding attention at the hands of the public and the press. Its annual sessions, however, have always been contemplated by the conservative class in the light of something akin to a conspiracy against capital, if not a campaign against those time-honored institutions which are so dear to the great majority of Englishmen.

On this occasion, however, the proceedings from first to last appear to have been sufficiently conservative to quiet the qualms of even the most sensitive. In the speeches and addresses there is but little of the old bitter feeling towards the moneyed and mercantile classes, and nothing whatever of the new leaven of internationalism or communism, which it has so largely affected, if it is not now affecting, kindred gatherings at other times and other places. True, there was no lack of plain speaking with reference to the various hardships and grievances imposed upon the laboring people by partial or class legislation, and not less eloquence than usual in urging ways and means for their speedy removal; but all this was free from the menaces and threats and loose talk with which it was formerly associated. Moderation, not radicalism, in fact, was the order of the day. The Universal League of the workmen of Geneva "sent an application to be allowed to "fraternize" with them; but it was respectfully declined, on the ground that such action might be interpreted by the public as an expression of sympathy with "men whom they did not know"—for that matter, "men who might on the morrow commit themselves to some course the Congress might not approve, and who might make a parade of the sympathy of English workmen."

It is clear from this that the leaders of the workingmen have the good sense to see that nothing is to be gained for their cause by affiliation, or even *quasi* affiliation, with the crazy men of the continent, who are impregnated with the visionary and mischievous nations of the commune. In so doing they will now have a better claim to the kindly consideration of the great body of their countrymen, and thus be apt to secure a readier redress of grievances, legislative and social, than would otherwise be possible. There is nothing lost to any cause by moderation. We commend the fact and the moral as fit food for reflection for the trades unions and their adherents here. As time advances, we shall not be astonished to hear that the Sheffield brethren have discovered that there is, after all, no real antagonism between capital and labor, except such as has been suggested by professional demagogues, or created by perverse or meddlesome legislation, and which can be removed, therefore, in all free countries where public opinion is at liberty to act.—[N. Y. Bulletin.

A CURIOUS LAKE.

One of our New England exchanges relates the following:

"A body of water said to cover an area of two acres or more, has just been discovered on the top of one of the mountains in Glatenbury. Some of the oldest inhabitants say that many years ago it was known to be there and was called the 'Lost Pond,' and that one day Stephen Pratt, then of Bennington, Vt., and two other gentlemen were roaming about in the then seemingly interminable forests, trapping. Happening to have hooks and lines in their pockets they determined to see if there wasn't some trout in the small brook which they came across. After getting everything in readiness they threw their hooks into the little brook, and to their amazement, as they afterward expressed themselves, it was filled with trout!' They fished along up the stream a few rods, and, to their utter astonishment, came to the pond above mentioned. There they said the trout "took hold too fast for sport!" They caught more than they could bring home through the woods, and were consequently obliged to leave some, but with a determination that they would visit the pond the next day. After a long march they finally reached the road to town, where they had left their team, but greatly fatigued. They travelled all the next day, but could not find the pond, and it has not been discovered until now."

A SCENE OF TERRIBLE BEAUTY.

A correspondent writing from the Hawaiian Islands says: "I would like to give a description of the great lava-overflown regions, but must content myself with your imagining a sea of seething, foaming fire, miles in width, and from ten to thirty feet deep, rushing like a torrent over the earth, of the terrible molten lake of fire in the volcano of Kilauea, singing like the everlasting ocean. You would have see to realize its sublime grandeur. It was lovely—even enchanting—as I rode along on horseback, to pass for miles through dense forests of hala trees, the tree from which they make their mattings, and also the groves of stately palm trees, bathing their feet in the billowy ocean, and stretching out their beautiful limbs in the golden, glorious sunlight. Then, the beautiful bread-fruit trees and the waving banana groves, and the pa payas, &c., fascinate the eye. Nature revels in grandeur in the tropics; the great God of Nature is to be seen in all his splendor and magnificence."

THE CROW'S CHILDREN.

A huntsman, bearing his gun afield,
Went whistling merrily;
When he heard the blackest of black crows
Call out from a withered tree;

'You are going to kill the thieving birds.
And I would if I were you;
But you mustn't touch my family,
Whatever else you do!"

"I'm only going to kill the birds
That are eating up my crop;
And if your young ones do such things,
Be sure they'll have to stop.'

"Oh," said the crow "my children
Are the best ones ever born;
There isn't one among them all
Would steal a grain of corn."

"But how shall I know which ones they are?
Do they resemble you?"
"Oh, no," said the crow, "they're the prettiest birds,
And the whitest that ever flew."

So off went the sportsman, whistling;
And off, too, went his gun;
And its startling echoes never ceased
Again till the day was done.

And the old crow sat untroubled,
Cawing away in her nook;
For she said, "He'll never kill my birds
Since I told him how they look."

"Now there's the hawk, my neighbor,
She'll see what she will see, soon;
And that saucy, whistling blackbird
May have to change his tune!"

When lo! she saw the hunter
Taking the homeward track,
With a string of crows as long as his gun
Hanging down his back.

"Alack, alack," said the mother,
"What in the world have you done?
You promised to spare my pretty birds,
And you've killed them every one."

"Your birds!" said the puzzled hunter;
"Why I found them in my corn;
And besides, they are black and ugly
As any that ever were born!"

"Get out of my sight you stupid!"
Said the angriest of crows;
"How good and fair her children are
There's none but a parent knows."

"Ah! I see, I see," said the hunter,
"But not as you do, quite;
It takes a mother to be blind
She can't tell black from white.

PHOEBE CARY.

THE POISONOUS PORK AT AURORA.

Dr. George Sutton writes to the Lawrenceburg (Ind.) Register:

As a number of persons are now lying sick in our city with symptoms closely resembling the remarkable disease known by the name of trichinosis, I send you a few facts which led to the detection of trichinæ in the pork which they have been eating, and which may be of interest to some of your readers. "On Friday last, Jan. 23, Dr. Rectanus informed me that he had three patients in one family who he strongly suspected had been made sick by eating diseased pork, and that the symptoms in these cases resembled the disease arising from trichinæ spiralis. He called to direct the attention of the board of health to the supposed cause of the disease. In the afternoon of the same day Dr. Lamb informed me that he had four patients in one family who he believed had been made sick by eating of the same pork which the first patients had been eating. I obtained a piece of this meat and gave it a careful miscroscopic examination with a magnifying power of 600 diameters, but could find no trace of trichinæ. The next day I visited these patients, with Dr. Lamb. They had been unwell about fourteen days. There was diarrhœa, with dysinteric symptoms, nausea and vomiting, pains in the abdomen, soreness of the muscles, slight fever, quick pulse, red tongue, and thirst. All the patients had eaten of the same pork. Mrs. Thrennart, a widow, also one of the sick, informed me that she had two hogs which had been fattened during the fall; that one of those hogs, about two months before being killed, appeared diseased, but she thought it entirely recovered, as it ate well and fattened. Thinking it possible that we had examined meat taken from the healthy hog—as all the meat was salted together in the same barrel—I obtained a piece of meat from each of the four hams. In the first piece examined no trace of trichinæ could be found. My son, W. E. Sutton, in examining a thin slice from another piece, detected trichinæ, and in a small piece which I examined, about the third of an inch in diameter, and the twelfth of an inch in thickness, I found five well-defined trichinæ. He also pointed out twelve in a piece a little larger, showing that there must have been thousands in a cubic inch of this meat. These facts are interesting as they show that it is highly probable that a hog may be fattened in the same pen, and kept in close contact with one diseased with trichinæ, without contracting the disease. They also show that pigs apparently may be swarming with trichinæ, making their meat poisonous. It is said that salting and smoking meat does not always kill trichinæ, but there can be no doubt that all trichinæ must be destroyed in meat that is thoroughly cooked. Mrs. Thrennart has given us an opportunity of making a series of experiments with the meat, the results of which will be made known.

A CALIFORNIA DAIRY-MAID.

Charles Nordhoff, in his California travels, found some model dairy-farms. In most of them men did the milking and also the butter making; but, alas! he was captivated with one pretty face he met by chance:

"On one farm I found a pretty Swedish girl superintending all the indoor work, with such skill and order in all departments that she possessed, so far as I saw, the model dairy on the estate. Here, said I to myself, is now an instance of the ability of women to compete with men, which would delight Mrs. Stanton and all the woman's rights people. Here is the neatest, the sweetest, the most complete dairy in the whole region; the best order, the most shining utensils, the nicest butter-room—and not only butter, but cheese also made, which is not usual; and here is a rosy-faced, white-armed, smooth-haired, sensibly-dressed, and altogether admirable and, to my eyes, beautiful Swedish lass presiding over it all, commanding her men servants and keeping every part of the business in order. Alas! Mrs. Stanton, she had discovered a better business than butter making. She is going to marry—sensible girl that she is; and she is not going to marry a dairy-farmer either. I doubt if anybody in California will ever make as nice butter as this pretty Swede. Certainly every other dairy I saw seemed to me commonplace and uninteresting after I had seen hers. I don't doubt that the young man who had the art to persuade her to love him ought to be hanged, because butter making is far more important than marrying. Nevertheless, I wish him joy in advance; and in humble defiance of Mrs. Stanton and her brilliant companions in arms I hereby give it as my belief that the pretty Swede is a sensible girl—that to use a California vulgarism, 'her head is level.'"

AN ECCENTRIC EARL.

The Earl of Dudley is a peer who enjoys an income of half a million pounds a year, has for a wife one of the most noted beauties of Victoria's court, has been for forty years a prominent and amusing figure in London society, and whose oddities and humor, fantastic appearance and strange freaks of temper and fancy, have been celebrated by more than one satirist of his day. Few who have attended the London opera houses in recent years have failed to catch a glimpse of this coal and cattle magnate, with his burly form, his florid, fat face, his bushy, jet black, curly and well oiled head of hair, his gay, rakish, man-of-the-world bearing, and his dashing make-up, loaded with jewels. He is one of those noble lords who, in the pride of their riches, disdainfully neglect the motto of "Noblesse oblige." Stories of his eccentricities are constantly afloat at the clubs, and in the West-end drawing-rooms; whisperings of his luxurious and often not very reputable vices ever and anon travel from the town to his estates, and are re-echoed from thence to the town again. Towards his tenants, who, with the laborers in his coal mines, are to be counted by the thousand, he holds himself with abrupt changes of attitude, from a patriarchal generosity to almost incredible stinginess. When, at a ripe age, he wedded the lovely Miss Moncrieffe, the sister of Lady Mordaunt, he sent a ukase to Dudley, promising its worthy denizens a public common; but its conditions were so despotic and his language so arrogant, that the proffer was promptly rejected by the people who were born to be his serfs.

A cool half a million, it appears, fails to minister to this noble Earl's necessities. The state of the house of Dudley and Ward, it would seem, is more costly than that of the house of Guelph. However crazy his fancies, or unaccountable his senile escapades, the Earl has always a keen eye out for the guineas. When a famine of coal threatened England lately, and the prices of warmth and what was virtually life to thousands of the poor rose to inaccessibility, Lord Dudley turned the public calamity and his ownership of vast coal mines to prosperous account, and quietly pocketed a profit out of misery of nine hundred thousand pounds. It appears that this hereditary legislator is also the proprietor of the newly rebuilt Her Majesty's Opera House. Having made an agreement with Mr. Mapleson to lease it for five thousand a year, and finding that the enterprising manager was likely to survive the burdens of expense entailed upon him by the re-opening, Lord Dudley, at the last moment, telegraphed from some cool rural nook that he should require another thousand. Hence the wrath that has at last burst out into open gnashing of teeth throughout fashionable London. The whimsical peer is the butt of universal anathema; even the tuft-hunter—who is fond of the opera, since lords and ladies are—forgets how rich Lord Dudley is, and retails old scandalous stories of him on Pall Mall. It is sometimes said that the privilege of the peerage demand corresponding responsibilities; but the Earl of Dudley and Ward finds the responsibilities of grinding money out of his tenants, large and small, the care of his bewilderingly numerous properties, and the gratification of his peculiar tastes, are all that he can comfortably fulfill.—[Boston Post.

THE DEATH OF PAREPA-ROSA.

The London Orchestra of January 23, alluding to the death of the great prima donna, says:

"It is with the greatest regret that we announce that that gifted artist, Madame Parepa Rosa, has succumbed to her distressing maladies. She died at a quarter to eleven on Wednesday night, a period of calmness and comparative freedom from pain mercifully preceding her last moments. She was in the thirty-sixth year of her age. We will not here speak of the affliction to those near and dear to her, but the sad event will call universal regret, not only for the loss of an eminent and conscientious arcist, but of a delightfully genial and loveable woman. Sir William Jenner, Drs. Bruce, Priestly and Clover, have been unremitting in their attention. This distressing event will leave Mr. Rosa no alternative but to abandon, or at any rate postpone indefinitely his projected opera season at Drury Lane. It will be a loss to art and a blow to enterprise, but we have no doubt that Mr. Rosa's motives will be appreciated, and that he will meet with the universal sympathy of his friends and the public."

The London Daily Telegraph of the 23d says: "Madame Parepa has been so prominently before the public throughout her short career—from the night of her first appearance at the Royal Italian Opera up to within a few weeks ago—that few will learn without surprise that she had only completed thirty-six years. Her constant success was due chiefly to her rare perseverance. Gifted by nature with a fine, powerful voice, she bestowed upon it all the cultivation of which it was susceptible; and she was not only a clever musician, but a linguist of extraordinary versatility. Madame Parepa's amiable manners had endeared her to a large circle of devoted friends, who will regret her for her personal qualities as much as she will be lamented by the general public for her artistic acquirements. Her loss, indeed, is one that will not easily be filled up."

A GOSSIP'S PUNISHMENT.

In a small society like that of Edinburgh there was a good deal of scandal and gossip; everyone's character and conduct were freely criticised, and by none more than by my aunt and her friends. She used to sit at a window embroidering, where she not only could see every one that passed, but with a small telescope could look into the dressing-room of a lady of her acquaintance, and watch all she did. A spinster lady of good family, a cousin of ours, carried her gossip so far, that she was tried for defamation, and condemned to a month's imprisonment, which she actually underwent in the Tolbooth. She was let out just before the King's birthday, to celebrate which, besides the guns fired at the Castle, the boys left off squibs and crackers in all the streets. As the lady in question was walking up High street, some lads in a wynd, or narrow street, fired a small cannon, and one of the slugs with which it was loaded hit her mouth and wounded her tongue. This raised a universal laugh; and no one enjoyed it more than my uncle William, who disliked this somewhat masculine woman.—[Mrs. Somerville's Autobiography.

MY JOLLY OLD MAN AND I.

I merrily sing from morn till night,
And misery I defy,
For I've a husband who with delight
Sings just as happy as I.
He is the comfort of my life,
My darling and my pride:
For thirty years together, girls,
We've traveled side by side.

Chorus—Round goes the world,
Troubles I defy,
Jogging along together, girls,
My jolly old man and I.

When homeward I'm returning
He'll greet me with a smile;
His dear old face beams with delight,
In such a happy style.
"Come, sit down by the fireside,"
He'll say, "and take your tea,"
He laughs and jokes on every side,
A picture girls, to see.

In Winter, when the snow is deep,
He'll greet me at the door,
It's come in, dear, and warm yourself
You must be cold, I'm sure,"
He'll bring my slippers, warm and dry,
And place them by my side,
You never will find his equal,
Though you travel this world so wide.

I smoke my pipe and sing my song,
Content to stay at home.
I'm happy as the day is long,
And ne'er inclined to roam.
Others may talk of single bliss,
And for their freedom sigh.
But this will never be the case
With my old man and I.

ELEGANT TOILETS.

Some of the grand toilets worn at the grand charity ball in New York on Thursday evening are thus described:

An effective dress of rose de chine silk was trimmed with a deep flounce around the demi-train, and other deep flounces were up the back breadths. There was no overskirt, but a broad flounce of point gaze lace, beginning high on the right side, falling diagonally across the front, and wound around the skirt. A vine of autumn leaves headed the lace garniture. High pointed corsage with a lace fichu. Accompanying this was a lovely dress of palest sea-foam green silk. The flounce around the skirt had a shell heading of white tulle dotted with rosebuds. A second flounce, beginning at the sides, also trimmed the train. A pointed tablier or folds of silk covered the front breadth and supported elaborate garlands of blush roses. The heart-shaped corsage was pointed and laced behind. A cluster of roses in front and on the left shoulder. Antique sleeves, with flounce at the elbow and rosebuds.

One of the most tasteful toilets was of green silk, with an overdress of black lace wrought with jet. The train had flounces of the silk, and the green corsage was low, pointed, and without sleeves. A long apron of the pretty lace was drawn back and held by large pink roses, and two sash ends were tied under the panier puff. A Spanish basque of the lace had a ruff around the neck and wrists. Pink roses in the corsage and coiffure. Diamond ornaments.

An elegant dress of mauve moire had flounces of round point lace, headed by a wreath of Autumn leaves. High postillion waist with fichu of point lace.

A most beautiful dress was of white silk, with flounces and overdress of black Chantilly, looped by water-lilies. Two black lace flounces were across the front, headed by tulle ruches, and six flounces covered the train to the waist. The lace overskirt was draped *a la Grec*, falling much longer on the right side than on the left, and ending in two sashes caught by water-lily clusters. Long garlands draped the back. Low pointed corsage on the brown puffed coiffure. Diamond ornaments. Another charming white dress was of Chambery gauze over white silk. Alternate puffings and pleatings covered the back of the dress, and were interspersed with tuftings of black velvet and white Marguerite. The *tablier* was of puffs of the gauze, Autumn leaves, and Marguerites. Low pointed corsage and tea-rose bouquet.

A remarkable dress in Medici fashion was of buff with two shades of pansy color. The buff skirt had flounces on the two purple shades, while the front was crossed by scarfs of these colors. The chatelaine corsage of the lightest pansy shade buttoned behind, was very high to the throat, and finished by a full ruff; the sleeves of buff silk were puffed around the arm from shoulder to wrist, each puff separated by purple bands. Dark hair in puffs.

A stylish dress was of pink satin with black pleated net flounces, and an overdress of black lace very long and draped with wild flower garlands. Half high square necked corsage with black lace bertha and flower clusters. An embroidered band of velvet was above each elbow on the bare white arm. Roman gold ornaments.

A fair young girl not yet out wore a short muslin dress with alternate flounces of embroidery and pink silk. Long apron overskirt with pink silk sash tied on the side in Oriental style. Baby waist of muslin, and a white opera sacque. Braided hair, bound with pink ribbons.

One of Worth's most *recherche* dresses of creamy white satin had the front covered with most exquisite embroidery in colors. The flounces of the back breadths had bands of embroidery for heading. The high pointed corsage fastened behind was also elaborately wrought. Point lace ruffles around neck and wrist. Pink and yellow roses in the coiffure. Diamond earrings. Pendant of emeralds and pearls. Chatelaine of Moorish gold for fan and handkerchief. The white satin fan was embroidered to match the dress and mounted on sticks of pearls.

An arch Spanish face appeared above an appropriate dress in delicate buff silk, with pleatings of lisse of same shade and black lace. Long vines of pink roses and Autumn leaves. A veil of Black Spanish lace was draped from the back of the coiffure, and caught to the bracelet of the right arm. Diamond coronet in front of the dark hair. Black fan and black chatelaine bag. Diamond solitaire earrings. Accompanying this Andalusian beauty was a fair girl with Titian red hair. Her pretty dress of white muslin had a blue silk bodice under Valenciennes lace.

THE KING OF SIAM.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

Bangkok, November 23.—This city has for the past week been a scene of festivity and gorgeous processions and illuminations, owing to the recoronation of the King, who has lately attained his majority. He was originally crowned about six years ago, on the death of his father; but being then only a boy of thirteen, he could not undertake the sole charge of Government, which was therefore intrusted to a regent, who, fortunately for the country, had fulfilled his duties in a manner which is seldom met with in Oriental countries.

Prior to the present ceremony the King, according to Siamese law, was compelled to enter the priesthood for a short time, and had to perform all the duties of the youngest novice, and to receive instruction suitable to the position he was to occupy. After this ceremony he was, on the morning of the 16th of November, at half-past five, recrowned by the attendant priests, which fact was announced to the people by a salute of 101 guns from the Palace, and another of twenty-one guns from a French frigate which came to Bangkok in the honor of the occasion.

At ten A. M., the King repaired to the royal throne, arrayed in the splendid state robes and attended by his nobles bearing the different insignia of his power. A most brilliant assemblage had been previously congregated in front of the throne, and representatives from almost every civilized nation were present. Immediately after His Majesty had taken his seat on the throne he read a proclamation abolishing crouching and prostration in the presence of a superior. From time immemorial it has been the Siamese custom never to stand in the presence of royalty, and the highest nobles in the land could only approach the King on their knees, with their elbows resting on the floor and their hands joined in the act of worship. A nobleman visiting another of higher rank than himself would have to remain in a very similar position, no matter how long the interview might last. In the proclamation the King stated that he had been impressed with the conviction that no country could prosper where such servility and worship from one man to another was the custom, and that he wished to see men on a more equal footing, so that the poorest subject in the kingdom might feel sure of obtaining equal justice with the rich.

During the reading of the edict, all the Siamese present to the number of about 400 remained in a prostrate condition on the floor, but at its conclusion they rose simultaneously and did their best towards making a bow to His Majesty in European fashion.

Many of them appeared ill at ease, and it was noticeable, by their round shoulders and half stooping gait, that they were almost afraid of the position they found themselves in. After the reading of the proclamation, the Regent delivered an address eulogistic, of course, but, to His Majesty's credit, it must be said that it contained not a word of flattery. The Regent stated that the King had shown a perfect unbiased mind, and, although young, he had not been led away by flatterers. He also remarked that although the tender emotions are apt to fascinate young men, yet His Majesty's control of this as well as other passions was highly commendable. The Regent also thanked the King, in the name of the nobility and people, for the abolition of prostration, and for the many improvements which had been introduced at His Majesty's sole instigation, one of which, he mentioned, was a canal many miles in length, which had been built by paid labor out of the King's private funds during his minority. After wishing his Sovereign all happiness, in a most eloquent manner, the Regent concluded, and was followed by the British Consul and other representatives of European nations with congratulatory addresses. After a few more formalities the King retired amid the most horrible din of conches, gongs, horns, and all other native instruments which could possibly render discord discordant. As the King now possesses some military bands very fairly trained in European music, it is anticipated that the native instruments sounded their own death knell on this occasion and that they will not be used for any other state ceremony.

In the evening the King held a reception in a magnificent new hall, built in the European style and redecorated for the occasion. The only drawback to the harmony of the proceedings was owing to the late arrival of the British Consul, who should have been the first presented to the King, but who unfortunately kept His Majesty and all the guests waiting for nearly an hour, and then the proceedings commenced without him. After the ceremony of presentation was over the King entered into general conversation with the foreigners present, and his manner made a most favorable impression on all, many of the European officers and others expressing their surprise at finding so highly polished a sovereign and court in a land which nine-tenths of the world look on as being in a state of semi-barbarity.

Siam, it is evident, will not be long in taking a front place in the ranks of those Asiatic nations which are so rapidly adopting European customs and manners. The country is fertile and possesses a rich auriferous soil. This year, however, has been unfortunate as regards the crops, and a scarcity of rice is prognosticated. Fortunately the surrounding countries have more favorable prospects, so that famine will be averted, but there will be very little, if any, rice available for exportation. It is more than probable that the present King will visit Europe, although it will not be until his Government is well established, so that he will be able to depart with a full sense of security that his own ideas of administration will be carried on during his absence.

In the year 1871 the present King paid a visit to Batavia, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay, and other places, being the first ruler of Siam who ever ventured so far from his own territory. The good effects of the trip have been seen since his return in the erection of streets and squares, build in European style, but with variations required by the necessities of the climate. They have appeared also in many changes in domestic manners and customs, such as the partial adoption of European dress, and the growing taste for European wines, provisions, carriages, and hundreds of other commodities, which until the last few years were unheard of in Siam.

All who can afford it are sending their children to England or some other European settlement for education, and those few youths who have returned from their studies have already shown signs of the influence they will bring to bear on the country in after years.

THE New York World, in referring to the proposition to "put God into the Constitution," says: "In our humble judgment it would be a great deal better to put Him into the hearts and consciences of the people. We have no faith in attempts to propagate religion by political or Governmental machinery."

VARIETIES.

THE world says Stewart's age is near A. T.

THE punishment of solitary confinement has been abolished in Illinois.

THE Wisconsin Legislature gets its chaplains without pay, the clergymen of Madison having volunteered to officiate.

"GRACIOUS ME!" exclaimed a lady in a witness box, "how should I know anything about anything I don't know anything about!"

A NEW YORK firm have in their store a piece of lace five yards long worth $1200 a yard, which a man could crowd into his watch-fob or pocket-book.

A NEW YORK firm of glove makers recently discovered that it had been robbed of $15,000 worth of goods by an adroit thief in their employ. The thefts extended over a period of four years.

AN impertinent fellow wants to know if you ever sat down to tea where skimmed milk was on the table without being asked, "Do you take cream?"

THE nice looking rolls of butter which the honest farmers bring to market in Albany, are found to contain on an average about 8 ounces of mashed potatoes to the pound.

A WASHINGTON correspondent calls attention to the fact that not a dollar has been missed from the Department of the Comptroller of the Currency, where women are employed as clerks.

THE question of fuel is becoming important, even in Minnesota. Coal is scarce, and wood is dear, away from the forests. Peat is considered as the great resource. In some counties where there is no wood, two days work with a good spade will excavate enough fuel for a year.

"ARE you very fond of novels, Mr. Jones?" "Very," responded that interrogated gentleman, who wished to be thought by the lady questioner fond of literature. "Have you," continued the lady, "ever read Ten Thousand a Year?" "No, madam," never read so many in all my life."

A RETURNED soldier at Northampton, Mass., swears that he saw the following inscription on a brown slab above the grave of a deceased wife in the White-river region of Arkansas during his campaigns:

She washed the children, fed the fowls,
And made her home resound with howls.

NACHBAUR, the tenor, refused to stay in Munich during the recent prevalence of cholera, so he broke his engagement, and off he went. In consequence of this all the German managers have engaged themselves never again to allow the timid fugitive to sing in any of their theatres.

THE following is a copy of a petition now being circulated in Massachusetts for signature: "We, the undersigned, citizens of Massachusetts, and consumers of tobacco, protest against any advance in the rate of tax on what we consider one of the necessaries of life and a great help in the temperance reform now going on in this State."

THE Alexandria Sentinel relates that in that city recently, "a man went into the restaurant of Mrs. Gohrum and called for a pint of whisky, handing her a bottle. Mrs. Gohrum filled the bottle, and the man, after putting it in his pocket, began searching for the money, and at last said he had left his pocket-book at home. He took the bottle from his pocket and handed it to Mrs. Gohrum, saying he would go and get his money. He didn't return, however, and next day the bottle was found to contain pure water."

THE late Chief Justice Chase placed his voluminous diaries and other papers in the hands of Judge Warden, an Ohio friend, that he might compile a biography therefrom. This he has nearly completed, but it is not acceptable to the wife of Senator Sprague, Mr. Chase's daughter, and she has encouraged Mr. Schucklers, who was her father's stenographer, to write another life from such materials as she possessed.

MR. HORNABY, of Fond du Lac, attempted to go down cellar the other night to get a pitcher of cider. His wife warned him to be careful and not break the pitcher. He slipped on the first stair and fell to the bottom, skinned his elbows and knees, bumped his head, broke his nose, tore his coat, and landed on the cellar floor a total wreck, but saving the pitcher. Mrs. Hornaby called to him in horrified accents, "Mr. Hornaby, Mr. Hornaby, did you break the pitcher?" He growled back, "No, I didn't, but by thunder I will." And he did.

EX-JUDGE Claypool and ex-Judge Bright practice in the Superior Court in Indianapolis. They were pitted the other day in a case which warmed them up to their best work. In the middle of Claypool's summing up Bright remarked, "that's a lie!" "If anybody but a felon had said that," retorted Claypool, "I should have knocked him down." Then there was a row. The ex-Judges made for each other, but their fighting was so awkward that neither hit the other, although two lawyers who tried to part them got bruised faces. The presiding Judge declared Bright to have been the aggressor, and fined him $250.

OLD BOB, a black horse owned in Hartford, was hitched to a watering cart. The girth gave away in an attempt to back the cart to its place, and as the water was heavier than the horse the cart dropped and the shafts rose, the horse going with them hanging by his neck, his hind feet two or three feet from the ground. The animal struggled and kicked in terror. He was rescued from his dangerous situation after much trouble. When he touched the ground, the poor beast stood for a moment apparently bewildered, and then recovering himself, he looked round among his rescuers and approaching them quietly rubbed his nose against the shoulders of the one who was most active in saving him.

THOSE who use opium will be grieved to learn that there is a prospect of a great scarcity of that subtle drug. The failure of the crop in Bengal is beginning to have its effect upon the market. The yield was as good as usual, but the greater portion of it, owing to the famine, has been permitted to go to waste. Almost the entire production of opium of that section is consumed there, and, of course, the Celestials will gobble up all the narcotic they can lay their hands upon. The fact, too, that no opium is allowed to enter the United States that does not contain at least 7 per cent of morphia, with the fact that the Bengal article will not stand such a test, make it obvious that the Turkish article, the best, commercially considered, will be held at very high rates.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR, } WM. SCHOYER,
JOS. S. LARE, } E. A. MYERS.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1874.

BOB has arrived from Harrisburg, and the main question in Ring circles just now is: Will Kirk buy McCarthy off the track, or McCarthy buy Kirk. Negotiations are pending.

THE lovers of the ardent may find encouragement in the rye and barley statistics of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Kansas. There is a good stock of the raw material on hand.

THE Democratic Legislature of Ohio cut down the expenditures $1,062,441 in 1874, and compared with the Radical expenditures in 1873. That shows who are in favor of retrenchment and reform.

IT is Mr. John C. Henry this time. He was one of the Radical Federal officials at Lynchburgh, Va. He disappeared rather suddenly the other night. $100,000 of the public funds disappearing at the same time creates a suspicion that Mr. Henry is a Christian statesman.

MAJOR DENNISTON denies that the consideration which induced him to withdraw from the Treasury race was the promise that he should be made State Senator. He says that this offer was made to him by Uncle Tommy Steel, as stated in THE POST, but that he declined because he did not consider himself fitted for the position. He declares that the real reason why he withdrew was because he found out that the Ring had a job set up on him, and that he had no show for the nomination.

MR. SEARIGHT, of Fayette county, finds trouble in the camp of his new found friends, the Radicals. They object to rewarding him so quickly for his services last fall, and insist he shall not be confirmed by the Senate, as Surveyor General of Colorado. Mr. Searight was wont to pride himself upon being over plumb in his Democracy, and was bounteous in advice to his weak-backed brethren who would not resist the war, and often threatened to bring out Bull Skin Township against the Government and oppose the draft. He has changed his opinion for a consideration.

THE latest style of stealing crops out in the Dayton, Ohio, Lunatic Asylum. The managers have managed to extract several thousand dollars annually by making false calculation upon outlays, taking it for granted that no one would go to the trouble of verifying the calculations. As for instance: they purchased 4,436 3-4 pounds of fresh fish at 7 cents per pound, this they calculate as amounting to $334,53, or $23,95 more than its real cost; 111,450 pounds of beef at 8 3-4—$9,881.69, or $121-81 1-2 more than the real cost; 16,180 pounds of sugar at 10 1-2 cents per pound—$1,734.04 an overcharge of $34.19. [Almost every article purchased is thus overcharged, seven bunches of radishes at 5 cents per bunch, being set down at 40 cents. For ingenious stealing this may be set down as a head and shoulders above any Radical device yet brought to light. It is entirely unnecessary for us to state that the managers of the Dayton Asylum are Radicals of the the most approved pattern, and are opposed to the election of Democrats and honest men to office. Perhaps it would not be a bad idea to verify Radical calculations hereabout. The trick may be a general as well as a deep one.

THE Cleveland Plaindealer, one of the soundest of Democratic journals, announces the withdrawal of Mr F W. Green, one of its editors and proprietors, on account of ill health, and that the paper in future will be under the sole control of the remaining proprietor, Mr. W. W. Armstrong. Mr. Green in a column valedictory, makes the following forcible remarks and which apply to other localities besides Cleveland:

To publish a paper in a portion of the State where three-fourths of the population are in accord with its political principles is comparatively an easy work, but to do so when the sentiments of a large majority of the voters are on the other side, requires, to say the least, considerable nerve and patience, combined with a good deal of hard work. A Democratic newspaper in a Republican stronghold, without city, county, State or national patronage, should receive the hearty and united support of those who favor the principles which it advocates. While the Plain Dealer has not had much cause to complain on that score, yet much more could be done for it by the Democrats of the Western Reserve. The circulation of Democratic papers will do more good in furthering the Democratic cause than ten times the amount of money expended in any other way.

WHY THE RADICAL PARTY DISINTEGRATES.

There are two primary and many secondary causes operating to disintegrate this once powerful political organization, which is powerful no longer, and it needs no particular prescience to foretell its speedy and entire dissolution. In the first place, in its origin it lacked the element of honest principles, which alone can confer permanency in any political organization. In the second place, its only cohesive power was the plunder of the public purse; and invariably there comes a time when thieves fall out and honest men get their due, or should get it. In the present case the people will wait some time before they get back what has been wrongfully taken from their hard earnings by the outrageous grabbings and stealings of Radical office-holders. Excepting perhaps the Know Nothing organization of twenty years ago, there never was such small real capital in any dominant political party as there was in the beginning in the Radical party. After the war they had a God-send in a successful General, Grant. This was in truth all the capital the party had; but out of that, in five years they have manipulated millions; and to-day if the Radical party, as an organization, possessed the millions upon millions which have been filched from the pockets of our taxpayers, they could keep on robbing, and oppressing; but they have it not. The individual corrupt wire-workers, instead of devoting these vast stealings to the party, have affectionately applied them where charity begins; lined their own private purses; and now sweetly smile as they see the coffin of Radicalism approaching filled only with its dry bones, and none so poor as "to do it reverence."

We have said that this party had a God-send, when Grant was successfully presented to be its fugleman. So it had. Sherman, or Sheridan, or any lucky officer, as a successful General of the late unpleasantness, would have answered the same end. The wave of popular opinion was then high enough and strong enough to secure a military President. If the President had been a man of principle, the split in the Radical party would have occurred sooner; but he was otherwise, he was of the exact calibre that just fitted the Radical bore, and he soon placed himself in the front of the grabbers, and there he stands to-day. He has made his monument, and on it will be inscribed, "here lies the littlest great man that ever attained celebrity as a warrior, or renown as a statesman."

There is nothing new in history in the sudden rise, full inflation and collapse of such a petty character; the only wonder is that harmony between such a leader and the public men who have been working with him—all for selfish ends, should have been so long maintained. It can be accounted for in but one way; through the cohesive power of public plunder.

The American people have indeed been grieveously plundered, and outrageously deceived by this dying Radical party. Patient men, annually walking up to the polls and casting their votes in behalf of the most corrupt Administration that has ever appeared on the face of the earth. The most corrupt government in the eastern hemisphere pales before the awful and astounding corruptions of the Radical government of the United States. The tenth part of the wickedness and recklessness of Grant and his henchmen will not be known; but is not enough now patent to the American voter to show him that if he wants economy in the public service, if he wants an honest performance of official duties, if he wants his taxes applied to pay lawful public indebtedness instead of running into Radical pockets, there is only one way for him to have what he wants, and that is to vote against Radicalism and Radicals, every time, at the regular elections. There is a party of principle, a true party of the people, the Democratic party; which never can disintegrate, for its principles are eternal. Vote only for men who will faithfully support Democratic principles.

A SECOND DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.

Had we ever entertained the least doubt of the profound and asinine sagacity of the Dispatch newspaper, it was entirely dissipated by an article which appeared in that journal yesterday, relative to the canvass for Mayor. The opening paragraph is so suggestive and instructive, that we quote it entire, as demonstrating beyond cavil that the editor of the Dispatch is never governed by principle in advocating the election of men to offices of trust and responsibility, but is governed wholly by petty passions and prejudices. To show that honesty and capability never move him, we quote the following in regard to Hon. John B. Guthrie:

The Mayoralty contest seems to have resolved itself into a muddle of the most inextricable character. We have had, first, Mr. Guthrie, "sent before his time" into the arena, carrying the banners of the Democracy and with THE POST "tag" so prominently attached to his 'outer' political garments that there can, or should, be no difficulty in determining his position in the "muddle" or "puddle" just as our readers choose to render it. Mr. Guthrie made one of the best Mayors the city has ever had. His administration was a credit to the city, a credit to himself, and a boon at the time, for just then municipal affairs were in a measure controlled by roughs, rowdies, and assassins, to whom he dealt out justice with a stern hand, and soon made it so warm for them that upon his retiring from office, Pittsburgh from being one of the "roughest" had become one of the most orderly and law-abiding cities in the Union. Yet, knowing all this of Mr. Guthrie, he cannot have our support. THE POST "tag" (attached it may be without authority, certainly without judgment,) forbids it; and if he should succeed in becoming Mayor, it will be without our aid, at least in any expressed form through this journal.

There are three candidates in the field, Messrs. Guthrie, McCarthy and Kirk. The first the Dispatch acknowledges to be a man in every way fitted for the position, while it cannot claim that either McCarthy or Kirk are in any way fitted for the position. And yet it declares that it will not support Mr. Guthrie, simply because THE POST supports him. In other words, the Dispatch declares its readiness to support confessedly incompetent and unworthy men, because of private spleen and the lowest order of professional jealousy, that rankles in its bosom.

According to the Dispatch, Mr. Guthrie was "one of the best Mayors the city ever had," "his administration was a credit to the city," he "dealt out justice with a stern hand" to the "roughs, rowdies and assassins," and transformed Pittsburgh from the "roughest" to "one of the most orderly and law-abiding cities in the Union," and yet it will not support him as against McCarthy and Kirk, two men it confesses to be incompetent and unfit for the office, simply because THE POST supports an honest and capable man. If this is the true reason that prompts the editor of the Dispatch to oppose Mr. Guthrie, then he is governed by the most contemptible motives that ever entered the human breast, and is totally incapable of advising intelligent men as to their duty, since his own judgment is clouded by the lowest order of splenetic jealousy.

But this is not the whole reason why the Dispatch opposes Mr. Guthrie, although it is no doubt true enough as far as it goes. There is one kind of argument which never fails with that journal, but Mr. Guthrie and every other honest man would scorn to resort to it, and because he refuses to do so, is the chief reason why the Dispatch is anxious to see him defeated, and one of the representatives of the Ring elected in his place.

Hereafter, let not the editor of the Dispatch set himself up as a counsellor. He has acknowledged that he is governed by no principle, and declared that he will oppose the election of an honest and capable man to the most important office in the city, because of some low and contemptible spite and jealousy against some other friend and supporter of the present candidate. This is the picture of the editor of the Dispatch drawn by his own hand, and is true to life. The public offices might go into the hands of convicted thieves, so far he is concerned, so that his own selfish spleen can be gratified.

But the Dispatch has a sore head. The people have nipped its arrogance in the bud. It has been in the habit of riding rough-shod over men and parties, and compelling them to adopt its violent opinions. But the spell of its power is broken. No one—not even its own party—heeds its threatenings, or pays any attention to its ravings. The secret springs that prompt its utterances are known to the public, and known only to provoke the most supreme contempt. Let it rave and fret out its little day of weak and splenetic jealousy.

"TONING UP."

The Gazette has been engaged, very earnestly, in the work of toning up the Republican party to that high standard of political morals that every great party should aspire to, and the election over, we shall resume the work more decidedly than ever.—Gazette.

We are pleased to learn that our contemporary has been earnestly engaged in the work of "toning up" the Republican party. If there ever was a case of necessity in the "toning up" business, it has existed in the Pittsburgh Ring for some months past. We were not aware before that the Gazette was the toner-up-General of the Radical party in this immediate vicinity. But since it informs us that it is, we shall not dispute the fact, although we shall take occasion to remark that as a "toner-up" it is either not a success, or the Radical party is a very obdurate subject, requiring a three hundred horse power battery to shake up its nerves.

We take a few selections at random from the Gozette during the past month to show how it has been toning up the Republican party. As for instance:

The people are ripe for revolt if the class of influence which have heretofore ruled in our municipal politics shall come to the front at this time. What the people need is a leader, or leaders, who shall realize the demands of the times.—Gazette, Jan. 12.

This is a time of reform. There is a vigorous purpose, on the part of the people, to have thoroughly competent officers in charge of the city government. If the party nominees, be they Democrats or Republicans, are not such as to command the entire confidence of the people, they will be met by citizens' candidates, and defeated.—Gazette Jan. 20.

We do not want a "set-up" ticket, be it good or bad. The popular mind, just now, is too sensitive for any operations to be practiced that are not entirely fair. We are anxious, not merely for the immediate success of the party, but for its future strength and control.—Gazette Jan. 24.

One would have thought that this vigorous style of toning up, if it did not cure the party would have strengthened the Gazette's spinal column. But we find by yesterday's issue of that journal, that it denounces any idea of a revolt by the people with which it has heretofore threatened the Ring managers in double leaded editorials, and advocates the election of Mr. McCarthy whose nomination was "set up" in the most approved style of the Municipal Hall Ring.

Why does the Gazette eat its words of boasting uttered two or three weeks ago, and fall into line in the support of McCarthy, who it confesses was only nominated "in an averagely honest manner?" Just how "honest" that is, no one but a member of the Ring can tell. Does the Gazette believe now as it did on the 20th of January that the best men ought to be elected, be they Democrats or Republicans? And if it does not, what new light has broken in upon it? Does it still object to a "set up" ticket good or bad? This kind of "toning up" may fulfill the Gazette's idea of duty, but it is not very satisfactory to the people who are "sensitive" and "ripe for revolt" against Ring domination and Ring nominations.

The Gazette proposes to resume its occupation of toning up, with renewed vigor and earnestness after the election. If we do not greatly mistake the signs of the times, it will have a vast field of operations on and after next Tuesday evening. It should take time by the forelock and lay in a supply of cordials and soothing syrups, for there will be a great demand for them among the "lame ducks" of the Ring when the vote is counted out.

WHY MAJOR DENNISTON WITHDREW.

Scene—Custom-House, Private Room.

Present—The Collector of Customs and Major Denniston Candidate for City Treasurer.

COLLECTOR—Major, is it true that you are going to run against Christie?

MAJOR—My friends are pressing me to be a candidate.

COLLECTOR—(More blandly) Oh now Major, don't let there be any un pleasantness between you and our family. Do you withdraw from this contest and we will send you to the Senate.

Here the following letter of declaration in model form, (which also done duty for the candidate for controller, Duff) was presented pursuasively and duly signed.

A CARD.

Being urged by a number of business men to allow my name to be used as a candidate for the office of City Treasurer, and having given my consent thereto, I am now convinced that the result most desired cannot be obtained by my being a candidate. I therefore desire to thank my friends for their partiality and good intentions, and take this method of informing them that I will not be a candidate for the position.

J. F. DENNISTON. Jan. 28th, 1874.

To the above may be added the following interview:

REAL ESTATE OPERATOR—There is no use of your running for Controller this time Mr. Duff, and if you draw off you shall be Snodgrass' successor.

DUFF—Can I depend on it?

OPERATOR—My word for it.

DUFF—Agreed.

Exit Duff.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CIRCUS.

Every Saturday the House of Representatives resolves itself into a circus, in which the windy members perform lofty feats of eloquence. On last Saturday the following programme was carried out:

The session of the House was for debate only. Mr. Fort was in the chair. Speeches were made by Mr. Crittenden on the wealth and wants of the West; Mr. Clark, of Missouri, on cheap transportation; Mr. Vance on internal revenue; Mr. Kelly on the issue of 3 65-100 bonds; Mr. Thornburg on the disposition of claims for Quartermaster's stores; Mr. Saylor, of Indiana, against patent monopolies; Mr. Beck on tariff monopolies; Mr. Hawley of Connecticut, declaring the readiness of new England to dispense with tariff protection; Mr. Cox on revenue tariff, and Mr. Ransier on civil rights.

Here were ten performers with their specialties, speaking to empty benches, or rather reading a few paragraphs of their speeches, the rest of which is published in the Congressional Record. Here were ten speeches, which would not occupy less than thirty hours in their delivery, crammed into three or four hours. It would be to the credit of Congress to wholly abandon the Saturday sessions, or put them to some more intelligent use than the present one.

THAT was a remarkable and most significant move in politics yesterday when the carpet-weavers of the Nineteenth ward met to announce the cessation of a strike, and then proceeded to resolve themselves into a political organization favoring the election of Hon. A. K. McClure as Mayor, and the other candidates of the Citizens' party to the special offices for which they are running. Such an event as this is without parallel, and evidences what could be evidenced in no stronger way, how deep-rooted is the determination of the people to forever rid our city of corruption.—Phila. Press 7th.

POSTMASTER SKINNER, of Amherst, Mass., has invented a new mail bag, which he hoped to have adopted by the department when the present four years' contract for furnishing mail bags expires. This bag has no straps, but several locks are placed across its top. These are self-acting, and work independently of each other, so that one can be locked and the other remain open, yet are so connected that they can all be unlocked at a single turn of the key. The locks are protected by the leather of the bag on both sides, and when the bag is locked nothing is visible but the key-hole; the bag is closed with a combination so that it cannot be picked.

THE carpet-baggers of South Carolina and those negroes who rose with them having plundered the whites until there was hardly anything more to squeeze out, are operating on the poor colored men. Attorney-General Melton's attention has been called to the most flagrant frauds in the administration of the Land Commission, which, like Gen. Howard's Bureau, was organized for the benefit of landless and homeless freedmen. This trust has been abused, and the bounty shamelessly consumed by the man to whom it was confided.

THE Glenn Falls (N. Y.) Republican has discovered that the Republican party is not only dead, but that the medicine administered by its leaders aggravates the disease.

IT has been decided that the rooms in Grant's house are finer than those in Morrissey's Saratoga club house. "But," says the New Orleans Times, "Morrissey paid for his furniture."

The employees in the mill of the Niles Iron Company struck last week, and the works are now idle. To add to their misfortunes their notes have been counterfeited.

THE Chicago Times takes a hint from the movement inaugurated by the women of Ohio in their raid on the whisky shops and presents what it deems a practical plan for the employment of women and the speedy reformation of the world and President Grant. It says:

It is simply to organize leagues of women, and send them forth on all sorts of reformatory missions. The plan, for instance, —to give some of the details of its proposed operations,—would have the present religious organizations dissolved. In place of them, would arise central agencies controlling a certain territorial area. This area would be accurately canvassed, and the name and residence of every sinner within its limits secured. Then, from this central agency, would be detailed women who, armed with hymn-books, bibles and *pro-deus*, would, to the number of from 25 to 100, according to the wickedness of the subject, go into camp in the front yard of the unregenerate individual, and there remain from day to day singing and praying until the sinner should "come down" and agree to receive salvation. After the same fashion, the temperance societies, in place of the usual expensive machinery of reform, could substitute bands of devoted sisters, who, placing themselves in front, not only of saloons, but of wholesale liquor establishments, and the private residences of old soakers, would there remain until by song and prayer they had exorcised the demon of drink. In this direction woman can be utilized to an extent that is absolutely without limit. It affords a sphere of usefulness that is as wide as a domain of sin. Under the administration of such a system, one could reasonably expect miracles. With a crowd of half a hundred of the prettiest women in Chicago kneeling on the cold pavement before his office, the oaths of our mayor would shade off, until now what is a curse, would become a heartfelt benediction. A few hundred women relieving each other daily before the presidential mansion, would speedily cure Mr. Grant of his cups and his hiccups; and a thousand women kneeling along the stony corridors of the capital would drive subsidy and jobbery from the legislative hall as bats slink away before auroral smiles.

THE Republican Ring in the Thirteenth ward, Philadelphia, have thrown off from their ticket, Mrs. Woelpper and Mrs. Paist, the two ladies nominated for school directors. The Ledger says:

These ladies received a majority of the votes cast at the primary election, and were given certificates to that effect. Their nomination was, in all respects, binding on the party—quite as much so as that of any nominee on the ticket of their party, and much more so than the nominations of a number of the Councilmanic nominees, in various wards who were "counted" into their places on the ticket. But the selection of these ladies as School Directors did not suit the views of the office-holding regulators of Republican affairs in the Thirteenth Ward, and so they set to work to throw overboard the two ladies who were the declared choice of the Republican voters. Mrs. Woelpper was told that she had better withdraw, upon the false allegation that Mrs. Paist had withdrawn; on the other hand, messengers went to Mrs. Paist to induce her to withdraw, upon the equally false statement that Mrs. Woelpper had withdrawn. These low tricks and falsehoods not having the desired effect, a letter of withdrawal, which Mrs. Paist declares to be a forgery, was got up and sent in her name, as a basis of action for the final work to be done by the Executive Committee. All these facts were exposed at the meeting of the Committee, but the regulators of what is regular, and of what the subsmissive voters are called on to obey, had resolved that the two ladies should go off the ticket any how. If trick and falsehood and forged letters would not accomplish it, the votes of the Executive Committee could, and the ladies were thrown off the ticket.

A HIT AT THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The State has a verdict against George O. Evans for $185,000. He doesn't seem to pay. He lies in jail and his lawyers are looking up a proper quibble or flaw with which to enfranchise him. Meantime it is openly asserted in the newspapers that Evans deposited the treasury drafts belonging to the State in the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank at Philadelphia, that he paid out the money to his confederates in robbery with checks drawn upon that bank; that his late bondsmen knew all about these transactions, and more beside, that is worth considering. These avenues and sources of information are all open to the State officials. If Evans has not the money perhaps some other men have who are only waiting to be called upon. Get down the statute book, Mr. Attorney General, and see if there be no way by which simple people may come by their own. Doubtless there were weighty reasons why these things should not have been inquired into at the late trial. Maybap it was thought Mr. Evans would disgorge; but, as he does not, perhaps a disgorger may be found among his friends and endorsers. The people have a pardonable curiosity in this matter. It is a a tight time for money. The treasury is short a matter of two or three millions in one way and another. It is highly desirable to know who the fortunate lads are that have captured the money before the statute of limitations shuts the door to inquiry.—Harisburg Patriot.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.

Fifteen Men Burned in a Shower of Molten Metal—Three of them Burned to Death—The Flesh Fried from their Bones.

Special to The Post.]

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., February 11, 1874.

One of the most distressing casualties that has ever occurred in this city, took place this morning, at the Bessemer Steel Works. A cupola, containing five tons of molten metal, was tapped about eight o'clock, and fifteen of the men were detailed to catch the liquid product in an immense ladle. This operation was successfully performed, but as the men were swinging the ladle, it upset, the contents flowing in such a rapid stream toward the place where they had been standing, that they were scarcely able to escape being engulphed alive. As it was, the sparks flew around them like a shower of lava. Three of their number were burned to a crisp, the flesh literally falling in charred pieces from their bones. The others were more or less injured by the sparks, but it is thought not dangerously. In haste. X.

CONNECTICUT.

State Republican Convention.

HARTFORD, February 11.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day and nominated Henry B. Harrison for Governor and John T. Waite for Lieutenant Governor; John Q. A. Stone, editor of the Windham county Transcript, was nominated for Secretary of State; Hon. David P. Nichols, for Treasurer of State, and Col. E. P. Packer for comptroller.

The usual resolutions were offered and adopted. A telegram was received from Mr. Harrison accepting the nomination for Governor, and the convention adjourned sine die

In the Senate of Massachusetts yesterday a resolution annulling and rescinding the resolution of 1872, which censured Charles Sumner for his action relative to battle flags was passed by a vote of 26 to 7.

HARRISBURG.

The State Legislature.

Special to The Post.

HARRISBURGH, February 9, 1874.

THE HOUSE.

The House met at two o'clock.

Mr. NEWMYER offered a resolution limiting all speeches hereafter to ten minutes unless by unanimous consent. Agreed to.

THE GOVERNOR'S PORTRAIT.

Mr. ALLISON (Washington) a joint resolution appropriating $500 to paint the Governor's portrait. Agreed to.

Mr. WAINRIGHT, a resolution to provide for night sessions on Tuesdays and Fridays. Agreed to.

REGULATING FEES.

Mr. LITTLE (Wyoming) read an act regulating notaries' fees, bringing the Philadelphia notaries down to the same fees as those of Allegheny and the rest of the State.

Mr. THOMPSON (Fayette) read an act for the protection of farmers and owners of cattle along the line of railroads.

LOCAL OPTION PETITIONS.

Mr. WAINRIGHT presented a petition from the citizens of the borough of Braddock, Allegheny county, praying for the repeal of the local option law.

Mr. MCMILLEN one from 800 citizens of Somerset of a similar import.

Mr. ORVIS, one of the same character, signed by 132 citizens of Centre county.

PETITION FROM COAL MINERS.

Mr. YOUNG (Allegheny)—A petition from 150 coal miners praying for the passage of the joint resolution providing for the appointment of three commissioners to investigate the condition of the bituminous coal mines. This joint resolution referred to was reported by the committee of mines and mining with a negative recommendation.

Mr. MYLIN (Lancaster) introduced a resolution granting the Seven Day Baptists the use of the hall of the House on Monday (this) evening to explain the proposed change of the law of 1794. Passed.

FIXING SESSIONS OF HOUSE.

Mr. COOPER TALLEY (Delaware) offered a resolution that hereafter the sessions of the House shall commence at ten o'clock except on Mondays and Saturdays. Agreed to by a vote of 41 to 14.

ORPHANS' COURTS.

Mr. NEWMYER, from the General Judiciary Committee, reported with a negative recommendation the act relative to Orphans' Courts, amendatory of the supplement passed April 3, 1851.

Mr. CHRISTY, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported as committed, a joint resolution requesting our Representatives and instructing our Senators to vote for the bill now before Congress, providing for the arming and equiping of the whole body of the militia.

Also, with amendments, the act fixing the number of jurors in cases of partition, etc.

THE SCRAPER BILL.

Mr. MORGAN, (Lawrence,) from the Committee on Agriculture, reported favorably the act authorizing county commissioners, supervisors and auditors to purchase implements for making and repairing roads. (This is the Harvey VanVoorhess scraper bill.)

Mr. HAYS, from the Judiciary General Committee, reported favorably an act to provide for the submission of facts to juries in civil cases.

Mr. GERWIG—An act to fix the standard weight of bark.

Mr. YOUNG, from the committee of conference on the difference between the two Houses in reference to the bill providing for the publication of notices for special legislation submitted a report which was adopted.

A GENERAL SEWERAGE BILL.

Mr. NEWMYER read in place a general sewerage bill.

Mr. WOLFE offered a bill to define the necessary and proper expenses incident to the election of Senators, Representatives and other State officers.

Mr. BATES (Crawford) read an act to provide for the purchase of ground for a State arsenal and the abandonment of the arsenal on the Capitol grounds.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The board of charities have recommended the following appropriations:

Western Penitentiary.

Salaries of officers	$24,350 00
Repairs to buildings	2,500 00
Steam pipe for block "A"	2,000 00
Library	500 00
Workshop rendered necessary by the act under which the convicts labor in association	15,000 00
Total	$44,350 00
Eastern Penitentiary	28,500 00
Philadelphia House of Refuge	35,000 00
Pennsylvania Reform School, Allegheny county	$119,500 00

Viz: $16,500 for salaries of employees, and $3,000 for repairs.

The balance for removal of the institution as previously reported.

State Lunatic Asylum, Harrisburg	$ 50,000 00
State Lunatic Asylum, Danville	135,000 00
Dixmont	37,000 00
Pennsylvania Institute for Deaf and Dumb	60,100 00
Instruction of the Blind, Phila.	50,000 00
Training School for Feeble-Minded Children	23,000 00
Philadelphia Prison Society	3,000 00
Sheltering Arms of Allegheny	5,000 00
Home for Deaf Mutes, Pittsburgh	2,000 00

NOTES.

The Casville Committee left on the afternoon train for Huntingdon. It consists of Senators Anderson, of Allegheny, Chairman, Warfel, of Lancaster, Rutan, Chalfant, Collins, and of the House, Messrs. Young, Oliver, Orvis, Jones, of Susquehanna, and Reynolds.

The Governor holds his second reception on Tuesday.

The Board of Pardons meets for the first time on Tuesday.

Telegrams were received here to-day by the politicians detailing the state of the fight in Pittsburgh on the Mayoralty.

Senator Harry White and Speaker Strang have both gone to Philadelphia to address the Republicans on their city contest.

The snow is one foot deep on the level here.

HARRISBURG February 10, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. RUTAN called up Warfel's Election bill, and had his amendment, substituting Clerks of Courts for Prothonotaries adopted, and the bill then passed finally.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST THE NEW INSURANCE BILL.

Mr. GRAHAM presented a remonstrance, signed by a majority of the Insurance Agents of Pittsburgh against the new Insurance bill, which renders it obligatory on the companies to keep their surplus in ready cash and not in mortgages.

THE HOUSE.

Petitions for and against the repeal of Local Option were presented.

THE USURY BILL.

The usury bill came up on second reading.

Mr. NEWMYER said he had had his say on that subject last winter, and until the general public rose to a proper consideration of it, he would not agitate it further.

Mr. HAYS characterized all restrictions as usual.

Mr. CHRISTY thought they had better be abolished.

Mr. GERWIG said the people did not regard them any way.

Mr. YOUNG said he stood with Mr. Newmyer on the matter, and Messrs. Speaker McCormick and Wainright were for the repeal of all rates.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

THE EVAN'S CASE.

Assistant Attorney General Gilbert had the argument in the Evan's case prepared to-day. He contends that there is no way at present provided for the liberation of Evans. That the Governor cannot pardon or set aside the verdict of a jury against a debtor to the Commonwealth, and that Evans, being a public officer, cannot come out under the debtors act by serving ninety days in jail. He was replied to by Hon. Robt. Lamberton.

THE CASVILL INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Committee on Education, of which your Senator Anderson is chairman, together with the House Committee, held a session in Huntingdon to-day to investigate charges brought against the Casville school.

Professor Wickersham has taken every precaution to see that all the facts bearing on the case are brought to view. The general impression is that the strictest rules of propriety and virtue have not been observed among the pupils and tutors of that institution.

APPORTIONMENT.

The various apportionment bills yet to be read or reported are the constant source of inquiry and speculation. The Westmoreland people want a separate district, whilst the Republicans insist on taking care of their own people.

One proposition for Allegheny county is to give the City of Pittsburgh four between the rivers and two on the South Side, or make one Democratic district in Pittsburgh and the other three certain Republican. The one Democratic district would be the Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth and Fifteenth wards.

There is a bill here to repeal the Jury Commissioners act, but it has not been introduced.

NOTARIES PUBLIC CONFIRMED.

Messrs. John C. Barr and George H. Kuhn were confirmed by the Senate as Notaries Public.

THE LIQUOR LEAGUE.

Marker Rush is here in behalf of the Liquor League.

HARRISBURG, February 11, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. WALLACE called up his lengthy bill on private corporations, and the Senate spent the entire morning session on it.

Numerous petitions were presented for the repeal of the local option law.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

Mr. WHITE introduced an act amending the Homestead law, extending the amount exempted to six hundred dollars.

Mr. ERMENTROUT (Berks) introduced an act limiting the time in which inquisitions in cases of lunacy or habitual drunkenness may be traversed.

Mr. WALLACE—An act to authorize the owners of mines and quarries to drain them through the lands of others.

Mr. YERKES (Bucks)—An act to repeal the Jury Commissioner act.

THE HOUSE.

The bill repealing the rate of interest was called up again, and the debate was continued, all the Allegheny delegation taking part in favor of repealing all restrictions.

Speaker McCORMICK left the chair and again favored the repeal.

Messrs. Brockway and Cooper Talley, from the Democratic side, favored the repeal.

The bill, as it stands, is as follows:

SEC. 1. That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful to charge and receive a rate of interest not exceeding ten per centum per annum, on the loan or discount of money; Provided, That when the rate exceeds six per centum per annum the contract shall be in writing, and be signed by the borrower or the party agreeing to pay the same.

EVENING SESSION.

The supplement to the election law, declaring that election assessors shall have no connection with property assessors, except in townships, etc., composing but one election district, where the same official shall act in both capacities, was considered, on motion of Mr. Newmyer, and passed its first reading.

PRINTING THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Commonwealth to pay the papers which printed the Constitution without express authority of law, provided the Secretary thought such publication necessary, was defeated, as was also an amendment proposed by Mr. Webb, requiring that the publication be charged only at regular advertising rates, not as reading matter or as a specified advertisement.

The first section of the bill, authorizing the Secretary to settle the account of papers which published the Constitution by authority, was agreed to.

Mr. CHRISTY offered a bill to make an appropriation to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

CREATING A NEW OFFICE.

The Committee on Constitutional Reform reported favorably the bill for the election of a Lieutenant Governor, with a salary of $5,000.

The bill changing venue in civil cases and securing more strict accountability on the part of county officers, was reported negatively.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Mr. TALLEY introduced a bill providing for a thorough geological survey of the State.

The House bill requiring railroad companies to erect gates at dangerous crossings, whenever six persons certify such crossings are dangerous, was reported favorably from the committee.

The House bill repealing the usury laws was postponed until Friday week.

The House then adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Many of the Philadelphia members have gone down to take a hand in their election fight.

Both branches of the Legislature will adjourn to-morrow (Thursday) until after the election.

The apportionment bill has not been reported yet.

Brockway's pass bill is not relished. The penalties are looked on as too heavy.

The Pittsburgh and Philadelphia elections are discussed here about as much as anything else.

State Printer Singerly is about to dispose of all his printing material and presses here to the newly-elected printer, E. F. Myers.

WASHINGTON.

The District of Columbia Investigation.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—The Joint Committee to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia met this afternoon, Senator Boutwell presiding and appointed a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Boutwell, Wilson, Thurman and Hamilton to consider the best mode of conducting the investigation. The committee came to the conclusion that it would be best to have the investigation public to the extent of allowing to be present authorized reporters of the press and parties especially interested in the investigation with their counsel. The Joint Committee will not meet again until the sub-committee is ready to report.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON February 9, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. SARGENT presented the credentials of John S. Hager, Senator from California, who was sworn in.

Mr. McCREERY, at his own request, was excused from further service on the Committee on Territories, and Senator Hager was appointed.

Mr. BOUTWELL introduced a bill amendatory of the National Currency act. Referred.

The bill for the relief of the East Tennessee University appropriating eighty-one thousand dollars to compensate that institution for property belonging to it, occupied and destroyed by Federal troops during the late war was taken up and passed, yeas, 40; nays, 20.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Bankrupt bill, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Thurman to abolish the office of Register in Bankruptcy, and authorizing the District Court to dispose of all suits in bankruptcy, and to appoint master commissioners when necessary to perform the duties of registers. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. THURMAN offered an amendment authorizing the notaries public to take depositions in bankrupt cases. Adopted.

Mr. MERRIMAN offered an amendment giving the assignee authority to bring suit to recover debts in State courts for all sums under five hundred dollars.

Mr FRELINGHUYSEN moved to amend the amendment by inserting the words "unless the court having charge of the estate shall order to the contrary," which was accepted by Mr. Merriman and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MERRIMAN offered an amendment giving to the courts of record of the several States having superior jurisdiction and jury trials power to administer the bankrupt law the same as the United States Courts, provided parties should have the same right of appeal for the removal of causes to the highest court of revision as may be allowed by State laws.

Mr. REARDON introduced a bill to amend the internal revenue laws. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Pending the discussion on Mr. Merriman's amendment, the Senate went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Under a call of States, a bill was introduced and referred by Mr. Dawes, to reduce the rate of letter postage to two cents. Referred to Postoffice Committee.

Mr. WOODWARD, a bill fixing the salaries of the postmaster at New York at $10,000, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Boston, $8,000 each, Cincinnati, Brooklyn and Baltimore $6,000 each, and that such salaries be paid from moneys received from box stamps and other sources in excess of expenditures allowed for rent, clerk hire and necessaries.

Mr. COX presented a memorial of four thousand citizens of New York for belligerent rights to Cuba.

THE QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. DAWES offered a concurrent resolution for a sine die adjournment on the 15th of May. Referred to committee on ways and means.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, February 10, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. GORDON introduced a bill to relieve the political disabilities of Raphael Semmes, of Alabama. referred.

Mr. BAYARD submitted a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate information called for in the resolution of March 1st, 1873 as to whether any officer of the United States army on duty in South Carolina used efforts to procure legislation in that State to compensate him for services rendered by him in the line of duty and whether such officer was admitted to the bar in that State and practiced his profession while holding a commission as officer. Laid over.

Mr. STEWART submitted a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what time will be required after the resumption of specie payment to enable the mints of the United States to manufacture enough silver coin to replace fractional currency. Agreed to.

Mr. CAMERON, from the committee on foreign relations reported, without amendment, the House bill requesting the President to extend, in the name of the United States, a cordial invitation to foreign governments to take part in the centennial exhibition at Philadelphia.

Mr. JONES introduced a bill authorizing the coinage of twenty silver pieces. Referred.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. Boutwell's bill in regard to estimates, appropriations, etc., was reported by Mr. Sherman from the finance committee. It requires that the annual book of estimates shall include full statements of all permanent appropriations, both specific and indefinite remaining in force; that the annual estimates for all appropriations for public works shall be accompanied by a detailed estimate of the entire cost of said works, and that a statement shall be furnished, showing the total amount expended under each head of all appropriations during the preceding four years. It provides that estimates for contingent or miscellaneous expenses shall not include salaries of any kind; makes it unlawful for any department of the Government to expend for service of any one year any sum in excess of appropriations for that year, or to involve the Government in any contract for future payment of money in excess of such appropriations, and requires the Secretary of the Treasury, in June of each year to cover into the Treasury such portions of all balances of appropriations unexpended on the 31st of May previous, as will not be needed to meet outstanding liabilities, or fulfill contracts properly made within the current fiscal year. Placed on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported from the Finance Committee to amend the act to provide for the redemption of three per centum temporary loan certificates, and for the increase of national bank notes. This bill authorizes the controller of currency to withdraw the national bank currency from the States having an excess of circulation, and issue it to those States and Territories having less than their proportion, provided the whole amount of circulation so withdrawn and issued shall not exceed $25,000,000. Pending the consideration of the bill, the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. PACKER, from the Postoffice Committee, reported a bill amendatory of the general postoffice law, by prescribing the oath of office to be taken by Postmasters. Passed.

Mr. STOWELL, from the same Committee, reported a bill providing that on mail matter of the third class the name and address of the sender may be written, and also the number and kind of articles enclosed, and there may also be written in any back or pamphlet sent through the mail a form of presentation without extra postage being charged.

On motion of Mr. G. F. Hoar, the bill was made to apply to matter heretofore sent and passed.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Kellogg in the chair, on the Army Appropriation bill.

The fourth section gave rise to a protracted debate, and numerous amendments were adopted after which the Committee rose.

Mr. BECK offered a resolution that the Committee on Banking and Currency be instructed to examine into the condition of the First National Bank of Washington at the time of its failure, and into its prior transactions and general management with power to send for persons and papers.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. BAYARD asked that the resolution offered by him yesterday calling upon the President to inform the Senate whether any officer of the United States army, on duty in South Carolina, had been instrumental in procuring legislation in that State to compensate him for service rendered in discharge of his duty, &c.. be passed. South Carolina had been deprived of $35,000 given as rewards for the conviction of persons under the Ku-klux act. Major Lewis Morrill, of the United States Army, it was charged, had received $21,400 of that amount, and had been busy in obtaining the passage of the act authorizing the reward by the South Carolina Legislature. He sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read a report of the Commission for the distribution of rewards, in which the name of Major Morrill appeared as having received the above amount.

Mr. HOWE said a few years ago Congress distributed $100,000 among the officers of the army for arresting one criminal, and not such a bad one either as these miscreants.

Mr. SCOTT said it had been his good fortune to meet Major Morrill, and he thought if the Senator from Delaware (Bayard) knew him personally he would not think he was a man to be guily of any bad conduct.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to a resolution of the Senate yesterday in regard to the coinage of silver to take the place of the present fractional currency. The Secretary says it will take four years to coin enough silver to replace the fractional currency. Referred.

FINANCIAL.

The bill to withdraw $25,000,000 National Bank currency was proceeded with. The amendment offered by Mr. Sherman to the section authorizing the Comptroller of currency to issue $25,000,000 to those States having less than their proportion declaring that the Comptroller might do so without waiting for the return of circulating notes of other banks was agreed to.

Mr. MERRIMAN moved to strike out the words "twenty-five," relating to the amount to be withdrawn and re-issued, and insert in place thereof "seventy-five."

Pending further discussion on Merriman's amendment to insert seventy-five in place of twenty-five, the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

After the presentation of a large number of petitions, the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr Kellogg in the chair, on the army appropriation bill.

Mr. COX offered an amendment that the army should not be used in aid of a pretended State government known as the Kellogg government in Louisiana, or so as to interfere in elections in that State or any other State.

Mr. WHEELER made the point of order that the amendment proposed new legislation, and was not in order. The amendment was excluded,

The Committee then rose and reported the bill, and the House proceeded to vote on the amendment. The first vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. Young, extending the time for the presentation of claims to November 1st, 1875. The amendment was agreed to—yeas, 161; nays, 104. All the other amendments were agreed to in bulk, and the bill was passed.

The House then went to the business on the Speaker's table, and referred the eleven bills thereon to their appropriate committees.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox in the chair on the Fortification bill. The discussion of the bill ranged through the whole question of the necessity for forts in concrete and in detail. The testimony of Gen. Sherman, taken before the Military Committee was quoted on both sides of the argument which prompted Mr. Butler (Mass.) to say that while he had a very high respect for Gen. Sherman as a general, he thought him the worst witness he had ever met.

The item of $30,000 for the fort at Willett's Point, New York, was the point of attack by Mr. Holman, who moved to reduce the amount to $5,000, resting on the statement of General Sherman that that fort would be important in the event of the widening of the channel at Hell Gate, but until then he would not spend a cent on it. The reduction was opposed by Messrs. Starkweather, Kellogg, Woodword, Mellish, Potter, Whitehouse and William R. Roberts. The amendment was rejected, and the full amount, $30,000, appropriated.

After progressing through about one-half of the bill, the committee rose, and the house took a recess till half-past seven o'clock the session to be for the consideration or the bill revising and consolidating statutes.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session considerable progress was made in the codification bill.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

MORE ELECTION RETURNS.

LONDON, February 11.—Returns thus far received show that forty-one home rulers, twenty-three Conservatives and nine Liberals have been elected in Ireland. The home rulers are confident of electing a total of over sixty members to the new parliament.

A HEAVY GALE.

The heavy gale which prevailed yesterday on the Baltic sea caused it to overflow along the entire eastern coast of Schleswig-Holstein. The dykes protecting the low lands burst in many places, and great tracts of country were flooded. The damage to property is immense, and serious loss of life is feared.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, February 11.—Consols for money 91⅛@91⅜; 5-20s, '65, 109; 5-20s, '67 109¼; 10-40s, 105½; new 5s, 103; New York Central, 95½; Erie, 44½@44¾; preferred, 68½.

The amount of Bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £3,000.

PARIS, February 11.—Rentes 58 francs 75 centimes.

FRANKFORT, February 11.—5-20s '62, 98¾ francs.

LIVERPOOL, February 11.—Cotton hardening; held at 7⅞@8d. Sales of 15,000 bales; American 9,850; speculation and export 3,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged; California white wheat average 13s 3d@13s 6d; club 13s 7d@13s 10d; red western spring 11s 10d@12s 5d; red winter 12s 6d. Flour 28@29s 6d. Corn 38s 6d. Cheese 74s. Lard 44s. Pork 60s.

ANTWERP, February 11.—Refined petroleum 33½ francs.

[From The Daily Post of Tuesday.]

THE INHARMONIOUS HOODLUMS.

A Happy Family at the Central Hotel.

JOLLY GATHERING OF THE ANTI-M'CARTHY CLANS.

Confusion, Disorder and Bad Jokes Run Riot.

DR. GROSS AND DAVE KIRK REPUDIATE THE CITY HALL CONVENTION---NINETEEN DELEGATES CLAIM TO SPEAK FOR THE PEOPLE---FIRST THEY REFUSE TO NOMINATE AND THEN PUT THE DOCTOR IN THE FIELD---THIS FALLS LIKE A WET BLANKET, AND THE SOREHEADS RECONSIDER---KIRK SUBSTITUTED AS THE BOLTING REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE, AND THE HOODLUMS DISPERSE.

After the thirteen Gross and the eight Kirk delegates had bolted from the regular Republican Convention, held in City Hall, yesterday, they immediately went into caucus, and concluded to meet in the Central Hotel parlor, at four o'clock, p. m., and decide what was best to be done under the circumstances. The feeling was evidently in favor of putting somebody in the field against McCarthy, but who that man should be was the ticklish point. Common Council adjourned early, in order to give a few of the "soreheads" an opportunity to attend the caucus of bolters. Central Hotel was literally the central point during the entire afternoon, for the Kirk and Gross men. As early as three o'clock the pavement in front, the corridors, office and stairways held eager knots of button-holers, while the 20x10 parlor on the second floor was jammed. Promptly at four o'clock the reporters took their seats round a small centre table, and the hum of conversation ceased. Everybody waited for somebody to open the ball.

CALLED TO ORDER—ORGANIZATION.

At last Major Negley stepped forward and said:

Mr. Negley—As we were defeated this morning, in some way or other, I move we now come to order by making Mr. Geo. L. Holliday as chairman.

Mr. Holliday not appearing, Mr. Negley moved that Frank Van Gorder take the Chair. Carried.

Wm. Francis and H. C. Evans were then chosen Secrtaries.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Negley moved that a committee of five be appointed on Resolutions.

The Chair—Will the Chair appoint them?

Chorus—Yes.

Mr. Van Gorder—I appoint ——

Mr. Tom MacConnell—You had better put the question first?

The Chair—Oh yes, I forgot, "All in favor," &c.

The motion was decided carried.

A CONUNDRUM.

A voice—Who are the delegates?

Another voice—Somebody ought to have a list.

Still another—Maybe the reporters have a list.

Somebody—I move all not delegates get out of the room.

Mr. Negley—All but the delegates and reporters.

The Chair put the question, and decided it carried. He then appointed Major Negley, Tom MacConnell, W. C. Stevens, Hartley Howard and C. Patterson the Committee on Resolutions.

AN INTERMISSION.

The committee retired for consultation, and their exit was the signal for general hilarity and confusion. The reporters amused themselves in cracking all varieties of good and bad jokes at everybody within reach, more especially at an obtrusive individual with blonde hair and rubicund visage, who stood between their table and the crowd that blocked the doorway. The delegates enjoyed the fun, and it seemed as if all present had resolved themselves into a wit and humor club.

At last the room became so crowded, and the confusion so great that the Chairman, Mr. Van Gorder, who appeared the pink of good nature, arose and said: Gentleman, I hope you will keep quiet. I hope we won't see the scenes at City Hall repeated here. ["Hear," "Hear," from the blonde individual.]

A lull followed, interrupted by a reporter proposing that "Mr. Blonde," as he was facetiously termed, sing a song.

The crowd agreed to this, and the individual thus distinguished put himself in position, and gave the usual preliminary cough, common to all great vocalists. But as he opened his mouth, a bystander yelled out

"HERE COMES THE RESOLUTION COMMITTEE."

The committee scrouged into the room, and their Chairman, Major Negley, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, the delegates to the Mayoralty convention, assembled in City Hall this morning, agreeable to the provisions of the call of the Republican City Executive Committee; and,

Whereas, owing to the absence of one delegate, an organization was effected, which prevented a fair expression of the people's will, through the unjustifiable acts of the accidental majority; and

Whereas, said majority, who were numerically no stronger than the parties here represented, did, in the most high-handed manner, without color of right or semblance of honor or honesty, deprive properly qualified delegates of their seats, with a view to foisting upon the people a candidate of their choosing, and who was not and is not the choice of a majority of the Republican voters in the city of Pittsburgh, nor of a majority of the delegates assembled in convention; Therefore be it

Resolved, That we protest, in the name of decency and fair dealing, against the action of the delegates in attempting to deprive the people of their right to a voice in the nomination of a candidate.

Resolved, That we present the name of ——, as a candidate deserving the cordial support of every good citizen, and of all opposed to rings in every form, and ask all citizens who are opposed to fraud and corruption, in every shape and form, to join us in this movement.

ANOTHER CONUNDRUM — "PUT HIM OUT."

Mr. Joseph Fairman—I wonder who is this man Mr. Blank; (referring to the blank left for Mayor;) I never heard of him before. Is he a citizen of Pittsburgh? [Laughter.]

Mr. Patterson—Who is that man that's got so much to say?

Voices from all sides—Put him out.

Mr. Fairman—I'm not a political "morphodite," like some of you.

Major Negley—Let every man that's not a delegate retire.

The blonde—I'm a going. I hope you will put that Mr. Blank out. [Laughter at Mr. Fairman's expense.]

Mr. P. F. Smith—Put him out.

Chorus—Put him out.

Alderman Logan, (going out.)—Come out McIlhenny. You're not a delegate.

A MANDAMUS TO INTERLOPERS.

Major Negley—Every delegate who remained in City Hall Convention, and who is opposed to Gross and Kirk must go out. If they don't they will have to be put out. That's all.

Mr. Fairman—Now, I understand the idea. I don't care about staying in. I guess I'll get out. (Laughter.]

Major Negley—If you won't go out, I'll make an information against you for a breach of the peace.

Mr. Fairman—Thank you, Major, for your information. I'm glad I understand you, at last. Mr. Fairman then put himself on the outside of the room.

A voice (in the doorway)—There's Dalgleish and Winn Smith and they are not delegates. [Laughter.]

Another voice—There is John Ross, the Water Commission man and he "ain't" a delegate. [More laughter.]

Still another voice—There's McIlhenny, the contractor; make him go out, too. [Applause.]

Somebody (at the door)—I'm going out and I'm not a delegate, but I was a strong Gross man.

Mr. Fairman at this stage returned and asked: Who are the delegates, I'd like to know? Where are the credentials of any man in this room.

Cries of "put him out" followed, but no one seeming disposed to execute the order, Mr. Fairman leisurely strolled out.

The corner man was called off his beat, and put as a sentinel at the door, which was closed.

Mr. P. F. Smith—Now, don't let anybody in.

A CONTEST.

Capt. Dalgleish—I contest the seat of the individual, who claims to represent the Seventh ward.

The Chair—You are out of order. The resolutions are before the house, not a contest for seats.

Mr. Smith asked that Mr. Shuck, one of the Inspectors of the Twenty-seventh ward, second precinct, be heard, as Ben Morgan had accused him in the City Hall Convention of being a Democrat.

RISES TO EXPLAIN.

Mr. Schuck then stated he was elected inspector, being nominated by Mr. B. McLean and seconded by Mr. Thomas. Mr. Sutter was fairly elected delegate from the ward by a majority of 43. His opponent had but 25 votes.

Mr. Smith—Are you a Republican?

Mr. Shuck—I am, and always have been.

Mr. Smith—Are you willing to take an oath that there was no ballot-box stuffing at the polls there?

Mr. Schuck—I most certainly am.

THE RESOLUTIONS MISSING.

Mr. Edwards, who had just come in, asked to have the resolutions read.

The Chair—They are not here. Somebody has carried them away.

MORE EXPLANATIONS.

It was here explained that the resolutions had been gobbled up by a Bohemian of the evening press.

Mr. Edwards—That's very strange. How will we know what we are voting on?

A delegate—Major Negley will explain.

Major Negley then did explain.

Mr. Edwards objected to the first resolution. He didn't want them to go before the public in that shape. They contain an insinuation that the missing man in this morning's convention was a Gross or Kirk man. The gentleman (Nusser) stated in my presence that he was a Gross man, but he afterwards, by his actions, proved he was a McCarthy man.

Mr. Smith—I was informed that but seven votes were polled in Nusser's precinct, and six of them were Gross men.

Mr. Bloom—Nusser promised faithfully last Thursday that he would be for Gross, if elected a delegate.

The first resolution was then put to a vote and carried.

Maj. Negley—As to the second resolution, I will state that I am in favor of putting up a new candidate. If we can better attain our ends I will throw overboard Gross and Kirk and take up a new man.

Mr. Edwards—I am opposed to putting up a candidate at this time. If we put up a candidate it will in all liklihood elect a Democrat. I would rather have a bad Republican in office than a good Democrat. I don't want to get up a split in the party. I would rather have the proceedings of to-day go before the people and let them act on it. I move for the indefinite postponement of that resolution.

Mr. MacConnell was in favor of putting a man in and take the chances in the election.

OUT OF ORDER.

Capt. Dalgleish moved to nominate Maj. A. M. Brown for Mayor, Chris. Magee for Treasurer and Bob Snodgrass for Controller.

Mr. Edwards—You are out of order; we have nothing to do with the other Conventions.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

The Chairman—He is not out of order. This Convention was called to nominate a candidate for Mayor.

Mr. Edwards—I thought it was called to confer as to the best policy, and not to nominate. If such be the case then I am not a delegate.

AN EXPERIENCE MEETING—GROSS TOO WEAK.

Mr. Molamphy, delegate from the Thirteenth ward, second precinct—Its no use for us to nominate Gross. The people in my ward will vote for no man but McCarthy. When we had the Thirty-third street bridge fight with the Pennsylvania Railroad last fall, the people in my ward, in the Sixteenth, and the upper part of the Twelfth wards got very sick of Gross, because he appointed a committee against our interests, and favorable to the railroad company.

Mr. Jacob Sutter—I'm for Kirk first and last. I will go against McCarthy every pop, until my head turns gray. I think we ought to nominate now.

LITTELL FOR MAYOR.

Mr. Evans—There are lots of Republicans in my ward, the Fourteenth, who will vote for Guthrie in preference to McCarthy. I move to fill the blank in the second resolution by inserting the name of James Littell.

Mr. Bloom believed Liddell had no strength.

Mr. Evans explained that it was not Robert Liddell but Littell, of Littell & Mechling.

Mr. Bloom—I know Littell & Mechling; he's a good friend of mine, but he's not the man to run. Let's call a citizens' convention.

Mr. Edwards wanted to know if Littell would accept.

McConnell—Yes, he will.

Mr. Negley offered a substitute declaring that it was inexpedient to nominate, and that a citizens' convention be called.

Mr. Dalgleish moved to amend the substitute by endorsing Mr. Littell.

The substitute was put and carried.

Mr. Molamphy—I move we recommend Mr. Kirk.

The Chair decided that it was not in the poovince of the convention after adopting the substitute.

Mr. Semple moved to nominate Jared M. Brush. The latter had told the speaker that he had gone over the ground before Gross was put in the field, and was confident of carrying the city.

RECONSTRUCTION—A CITIZENS' CONVENTION.

Captain Dalgleish here moved to reconsider the second resolution. This was not taken any notice of, and Mr. Negley, though his first substitute had been carried, offered it in a reconstructed form as follows:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for us to nominate a candidate for Mayor, but defer the matter to a citizens' meeting who are opposed to rings, fraud, corruption, &c., who are requested to assemble on Wednesday, at two p. m., in old City Hall, and that a committee of five be appointed by the chairman.

Capt. Dalgleish moved that we proceed to nominate a candidate now, but the Chair ruled his motion out of order.

Capt. Dalgleish insisted that it was not out of order, but, after some discussion, withdrew it.

STILL ANOTHER CONUNDRUM.

Conductor Walter Kirkpatrick wanted the resolutions read again.

Mr. Patterson—Are you a delegate?

Mr. Kirkpatrick—No, but I'd like to hear the resolutions read.

Mr. Patterson—Then, Mr. Chairman, don't read them.

Mr. Smith—I move to change the time of holding the Citizens' Convention from Tuesday at 2 P. M. till Wednesday at 11 A. M.

A PARLIAMENTARY MIX.

This amendment was put and decided carried.

Capt. Dalgleish called for a division, but before the question was put, he offered his amendment as a substitute for the second resolution, and it also was decided carried.

NOMINATIONS.

Mr. Molamphy nominated Dave Kirk.

Mr. H. Howard named Dr. Gross.

A delegate—I move the nominations close.

Another delegate—Second the motion.

Capt. Dalgleish—I mominate Jared M. Brush.

First delegate—The nominations have closed.

The captain—No they havn't.

"HAIL TO THE CHIEF."

Dr. Gross here entered and was asked if he would run, if nominated by the Convention.

Dr. Gross—That is a pretty hard question.

Several delegatet endevored to explain how matters stood, but as things were mixed, it was some time before the Doctor could see the point.

BARKIS IS WILLIN'.

The Doctor, after a pause, during which he evinced considerable mental confusion, said:

GENTLEMEN: I can say to you now that if I get the nomination of this Convention, I will stand the result.

Mr. Smith wanted to see harmony.

Mr. Patterson—Send for Kirk. I am for Kirk first, last and all the time.

ANOTHER BARKIS IS WILLIN.

Mr. Kirk here entered and was asked a similar question to the one propounded to Dr. Gross.

Mr. Kirk—I will just say this. I pledged myself to abide by the Republican Convention. I regard this as the Republican Convention. I am down on fraud of every kind, and I will therefore abide by the result of this Convention. [Loud applause.]

Capt. Dalgleish, who had nominated Jared M. Brush, withdrew his name.

Mr. Edwards—I will not vote for any candidate here. I prefer the people should nominate the man.

Dr. Gross, who had retired from the room, here returned and said he desired to state that the reason he allowed his name to go before this convention was, that he "deemed this to be the legitimate body of the convention that was called."

The roll of delegates was then called and the secretary announced that there were only 19 delegates present.

A delegate here stated that he had just received the following note for Mr. Kirk.

GENTLEMEN:—I do not wish to be mistaken in my answer. I will not let my name be submitted to a citizens' meeting. It must be done by the convention.

DAVE KIRK.

Mr. Patterson said that he thought Kirk should be nominated here. Kirk would get twice the number of votes that Gross would on the South Side. I am afraid if Gross is nominated a Democrat will be elected.

Mr. Molanphy said that in the second precinct of the Thirteenth, the upper part of the Twelfth and Sixteenth wards, there was a strong opposition to Dr. Gross on account of some action in Councils on matters interesting to them.

A BITTER PARTISAN.

Mat Edwards announced that he would rather vote any day for a bad Republican than for a good Democrat.

FIRST BALLOT—GROSS THE NOMINEE.

The convention then went into nomination of a candidate to be submitted for the consideration of the citizens' meeting. The roll was called and upon a vote being taken the result was announced as follows:

Gross 11
Kirk 5

The chair announced that Dr. Gross was the nominee of the convention, subject to the decision of the citizens' meeting.

A motiong was made to make the nomination unanimous. Upon the motion being put, there were three dissenting voices.

A WEAK NOMINATION.

Mr. Morrison—I think we are making a mistake here. Dr. Gross can't be elected. David Kirk is the man who can be elected We want to beat McCarthy.

Mr. Patterson—I agree with the gentleman. We want to beat Bill McCarthy. We can do it with David Kirk.

Capt. Dalgleish—That's my way of thinking.

Some confusion here ensued, most of the delegates feeling that Gross' nomination was a wet blanket on the bolters.

GROSS THROWN OVERBOARD FOR KIRK.

Major Negley—I want everything to be harmonious. We want to win. I am a friend of Dr. Gross, but if we can pull through better with David Kirk, I say let us take him. I therefore move a reconsideration of the vote just cast.

This gave rise to cheers, and the motion to reconsider was put and carried.

A second vote was then taken, which was announced as follows:

Kirk 9
Gross 7

Major Negley who had in the mean time gone out, returned and withdrew the name of Dr. Gross. He moved to make the nomination of Dave Kirk unanimous. All the delegates present voted for this, except Mat. Edwards and Hartley Howard.

The Convention then adjourned.

KIRK SPEAKS A PIECE.

When the crowd reached the landing, Dave Kirk was spied, and called on for a speech. Barkis was willin', and returned thanks for the unexpected (goodness gracious!) honor. He was entirely in the hands of his friends. He was a poor man, and he expected his friends to spend their money for him.

Three faint cheers for Kirk, and three more for McCarthy from the latter's adherents, who were present in force, concluded the Convention of the Hoodlums.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE annual session of the State Council of Miners and Laborers of the Pennsylvania Benevolent Association is called to meet in the city of Harrisburg, on Tuesday, March 24.

SPORTING MEN should remember that the game law of this State prohibits the shooting or killing of wild turkeys, partridges, pheasants, etc., between the first of January and the fall months, and the killing of rabbits bitween the first of February and October 1st.

THE Atlantic & Great Western Railroad refuses to contract for any more wood and ties between Meadville and Greenville, from the fact that they are about to move the track down into the Valley of the Pittsburgh & Erie canal. The reason for changing its location is to get a better grade.—Meadville Journal.

ONE of our Harrisburg exchanges says that there are eight brothers named Lengle in that county who average six feet four and a half inches in height. One of them is almost seven feet high. If they are all heavy in proportion to their height, we would not like to live near them and on any other than terms of amity. If their pigs would root out our potatoes we would not make much of a fuss about it.

A MAN by the name of Isaac Fine had the honor, last week, of being called upon in the courts of Northampton county to plead to twenty-nine true bills of indictment for forgery, containing in all fifty-eight distinct counts. The forged notes dated from May, 1871, to late in September, 1873, and amounting in the aggregate to $30,678 28. Not feeling confident of evading so many charges, he concluded to plead guilty, and was sentenced to the county jail for five years, nine months and twenty-six days.—[Luzerne Union.

[From The Daily Post of Tuesday.]

THE REGULARS" IN CONCLAVE.

A SPLIT ON THE MAYORALTY QUESTION

LIVELY SCENES AT THE CITY HALL CONVENTION---BEN. MORGAN AND CAP. HAYMAKER RUN THE MACHINE---MAJOR NEGLEY CHAMPIONS THE GROSS MEN, BUT MEETS HIS MATCH IN THE RED PLANET---THE HENCHMEN OF GROSS AND KIRK BOLT IN DISGUST---M'CARTHY THE REGULAR NOMINEE BY A CLEAR MAJORITY OF ALL THE DELEGATES ELECTED.

Yesterday witnessed one of the most interesting events which has ever transpired in the political history of Pittsburgh. It occurred in this wise: As stated in Monday's POST, great dissatisfaction was expressed by Sorehead Republicans over the result of Saturday's primaries. It was evident that ex-Mayor Wm. C. McCarthy had a clear majority of all the delegates elected. Count as they would, the adherents of Dr. Gross and ex-Councilman Dave Kirk could not muster more than thirteen delegates for the former and eight for the latter. This was only twenty-one combined, and as the whole number elected was forty-four, twenty-three were necessary to a choice. These twenty-three were discovered to be out-and-out McCarthy men. All day Sunday, and even up to midnight of the Sabbath, couriers were dispatched to interview certain McCarthy delegates known to be shaky. It is even charged that money and place were offered them if they would go back on their man, but they remained firm. As a consequence, it was with downcast looks, in which defeat was plainly written, that the Gross and Kirk men dropped silently into

CITY HALL YESTERDAY

morning, and waited for the Mayoralty Convention to come to order. At ten o'clock, Mr. Jenkin Jones read the call for the Convention. When it had been concluded, Messrs. Wm. B. Hays and Tom MacConnell were chosen temporary Secretaries.

Mr. W. B. Negley moved that the wards be called, that the delegates respond, hand in their credentials, and take seats on the platform. Adopted.

THE BALL OPENS.

When the Third ward was called it was announced that the seat of the delegate from this ward was contested.

Columbus Patterson, of the South Side, held that the delegates whose seats were contested should not be allowed on the platform until after the Committee on Contested Seats had disposed of their cases.

This caused considerable discussion, when, finally, a motion to reconsider Mr. Negley's resolution was lost.

Mr. B. W. Morgan then moved that all voting at the Convention be done viva voce.

This was adopted after another noisy debate.

The calling of the wards then continued uninterrupted until the end, the delegates taking seats on the platform.

After the Thirty-seventh ward had answered the Chairman called for John Nusser, of the Twenty-seventh ward, but the gentleman did not turn up.

Mr. B. W. Morgan moved that the Convention go into a permanent organization. Adopted.

Mr. Morgan then nominated Capt. J. S. Haymaker as permanent President.

Some one else nominated Mr. George S. Holiday.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The roll of delegates was then called, and Mr. Haymaker chosen Chairman by a vote of 22 to 21 for his opponent.

The result was received with applause and was a triumph for the McCarthy men.

Mr. Haymaker was then declared permanent Chairman.

Cries of "Speech," "Speech."

Mr. Haymaker appeared and expressed his thanks for the great honor conferred.

A voice—They all do that.

Mr. Haymaker then proceeded to say that he hoped their proceedings would be characterized by harmony, as this was vital to the local supremacy of the Republican party. [Applause.]

Mr. Welsh moved the appointment of a committee on contested seats. Carried.

The Chair—I believe the Chair has the appointment of the committee.

A Gross man—Yes, you've got the thing all cut and dry. [Confusion.]

Mr. Haymaker then produced a prepared slip from which he read the names of the following Committee on Contested Seats: Messrs. Wm. Welsh, C. Stevens, and E. Fowler.

Mr. Wm. B. Negley moved that the following gentlemen be elected permanent Secretaries: Wm. B. Hays, Thos. MacConnell, W. Ramsey and W. B. Evans. Carried.

A DELEGATE MISSING.

When the name of John Nusser, Twenty-seventh ward, was called, Nusser failed to respond.

Harry Smithson—He is Nuss-ing the baby.

A Reporter—Nus-sir, he is not. [Laughter.]

Ald. Logan, who was in the crowd, wanted to know what show the Kirk men had?

Mr. Morgan, to the Chair—Haymaker, pay no attention to him; don't recognize him; he is not a member.

The Committee on Contested Seats retired for deliberation, pending which the delegates broke up into little knots anxiously discussing the situation. In the meantime Nusser arrived, and was button-holed at once by Ald. Schaffer.

At this point, Mr. Wm. B. Negley remarked, emphatically, bringing down his hand, "If there's any shennanegan, we will hold our own Convention, and—"

A stormy scene here ensued. The crowd below hooting and yelling, crying, "go in Morgan—sail in Ben."

A motion was here made that the platform be cleaned of all persons on it except the delegates, and a policeman stationed at each end of the platform. Carried.

THE FUN BEGINS—"LET THE BAND PLAY."

After an absence of ten or fifteen minutes the Committee on Contested Seats returned and reported in favor of the following gentlemen:

B. W. Morgan, Fourth ward.
Thomas Cluley, Thirteenth ward.
H. Lee Mason, Seventh ward.
J. C. Thomas, Thirty-first ward.

The committee reported that neither H. Benz or John Ochse were entitled to their seats in the Third ward.

B. W. Morgan moved to adopt the report.

Mr. Negley—I have a word to say before the adoption of the report. [Cheers mingled with hisses.] I have been informed that in the Thirty-first ward, the Gross delegate is to be thrown out because a Democrat sat on the Board. That does not invalidate the election according to the act of Assembly. Then in the Third ward neither of the delegates are awarded a seat though the ward is legally and properly entitled to be represented by somebody. Everything shows that the Committee was packed in favor of W. C. McCarthy.

The calling of the ayes and nays was then proceeded with.

Mr. Negley—Why, you have not called Mr. Ochse's name.

Secretary Hays—He is thrown out.

Mr. Negley—Why, certainly not—that is the very thing we are voting on.

Ben Morgan then remarked that in the Third ward one hundred and thirty-one votes were polled through the window, and one hundred and fifty-one were returned by the election officers.

THE RED PLANET CORNERED.

Mr. Negley—Did not your election officers sign that report?

Mr. Morgan—Yes they did, but they did not know what they were about.

A voice—Ah!

Mr. Morgan—As to the Thirty-first ward they allowed a Democrat to sit on the Board and stuff the ballot boxes for Kirk. [Sensation.] This comes with a bad grace from the other side. We want fair play, and we want the delegates to pledge themselves before we begin the ballot.

WANTS TO KNOW—CONCERNING BEN.

Delegate Sutter, of the Thirty-first ward, looking at Morgan, excitedly remarked. I want to know if this is true that there was a Democrat at the Board and fraude perpetrated, and if it is a lie, I want to know, also.

Morgan—I didn't say there was.

Mr. Sutter—Yes, you did.

Several voices—Give it to him.

A BOLT—THE GROSS AND M'CARTHY MEN WITHDRAW.

The ayes and nays were then called on the adoption of the report, and the storm of nays drowned the ayes; after it had subsided the Chair decided the ayes had it.

A division was called for amid the greatest excitement, delegates and portions of the audience crying out, "Who is Chairman—Morgan or Haymaker?"

The roll was then called, and the Chair decided that the ayes had carried by a majority of two.

Mr. Negley—As the whole thing is packed, I have to say that I bid you good day and withdraw.

The delegates for Kirk and Gross, who were seated on the left side of the platform then followed Mr. Negley and withdrew in a body, amid deafening cheers mingled with hisses.

Secretary Hays—I move the nomination of W. C. McCarthy by acclamation.

Morgan—That will not do. I move that the roll be called.

The Secretary then proceeded to call the roll, the Gross and Kirk delegates failing to answer, and the McCarthy delegates, to the number of twenty-three, answering with a "ringing" aye.

The Secretary—That is all, gentlemen.

The Chair—What is the—what is the.—

Billy Diehl—What is the matter with him?

It was then moved that Mr. McCarthy be nominated by acclamation. This was declared out of order, and the roll of delegates was called, when Mr. McCarthy was declared the nominee by a vote of 23 to none for any of his opponents.

Mr. McCarthy was then called to the platform and made a speech, thanking the people for the honor conferred, and announcing that from this forth he would take off his coat and work for the whole ticket.

THE RED PLANET TELLS TALES OUT OF SCHOOL.

Ben Morgan was then called on for a speech. Among other things he said, that the nominee had to borrow a buggy. Dr. Gross can ride in his own carriage. Dr. Gross and David Kirk promised to support the nominee of this convention, but they withdrew. Yesterday, after the appearance of the Sunday papers containing the names of delegates elected—from early morn until midnight, those men worked around to try to get some of the McCarthy delegates for them. I was called out of my bed at midnight, and told that McCarthy delegates were driven to the Union depot hotel in carriages by these men, and offered so much a head to vote against McCarthy. But thank God, not one would sell his birthright. They would not play traitor to Mr. McCarthy. I could give you the names of these delegates, if necessary.

The convention then ajourned sine die.

DEATH'S DOINGS.

PITTSBURGH.

The following is the report of deaths in this city, for the week ending February 7th:

CAUSES OF DEATH—Alcoholism, 1; fall, 1; asphyxia, 1; atelectasis, 1; acute bronchitis 3; chronic bronch

NOT GUILTY.

ACQUITTAL OF LIZZIE SCHEUTTLER.

ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL—THE JURY OUT THREE HOURS—HOW THE VERDICT IS RECEIVED, ETC.

Court met Wednesday morning at half-past nine o'clock and the trial was resumed. Jacob Soffel was again called and another attachment issued for him. Upon his appearance, he plead sickness in his family as an excuse for his direliction, and was let off by paying the costs in the attachments issued for him.

Dr. Donnelly, Annie Freiberger, George Scheuttler, Fred Snyder, Gottfreid Scheuttler and Mrs. Catharine Nagle; new witnesses were examined but nothing material elicited from them. Mrs. Moser, John and Mrs. Zweck, Miss Hastings and Charles Fox were re-called, but their evidence was only a recapitulation of what they had before given. Upon the conclusion of Mrs. Nagle's testimony, counsel for the prosecution announced that they had no rebutting evidence to offer, and Mr. Siebeneck opened for the defense.

He began by stating that the incentive which had urged the detectives to move heaven and earth to compass the conviction of the prisoner, was to reinstate themselves in the estimation of the public, after their unmitigated failures to bring criminals to justice, in the last few months; consequently circumstances over which she had no control were magnified until, in the estimation of the public, they amounted to positive proof. He held that the law in the case of goods stolen and found in the possession of a third party throwing the onus probandi of innocence, upon the latter party, did not hold in this case. Under the unfortunate position in which she was placed, those who would be able to clear her of all suspicion, and to explain how the prisoner came by the goods, were not allowed to testify. Could we, said he, bring those witnesses we could show that Mrs Brauenlein was not in possession of two feather beds, that one was borrowed. Counsel for Commonwealth objected to the line of argument on account of it not being founded on evidence and the Court sustained the objection, but the counsel was allowed to state a supposable case and argue therefrom.

A POINT.

The purlieus of Pittsburgh have been dragged to find evidence to convict this poor girl, and old bed-ticks and other articles, the like of which can be found in any German household in the city are all that have been produced. A ring was exhibited at the Coroner's inquest and identified as the property of Mrs. Brauenlein.

WHERE IS THAT RING NOW?

Why is it not produced here? What has become of it? It has been said it was not necessary to have a chemical analysis of the blood on those garment found in Lizzie's possession. Why is it unnecessary? Even Dr. Thorn only supposed it was human blood; he did not know it for certain. The evidence shows, it was, almost beyond a reasonable doubt menstrual and not arterial blood. He then argued the absence of any motive to prompt those who knew the condition of the old woman, to murder her, and held that it must have been done by a stranger who supposed her to have money.

Again, the hatchet was not one used in families; it is a carpenter's hatchet, and never belonged to the Schuettler family. The very fact that Lizzie bought articles of all kinds from a second-hand store goes a long way to explain the apparent incongruity of the articles.

Counsel then gave a scathing review of the conduct of detective Messner, in trying to entrap Lizzie into a confession under the guize of a friend. Here Mr. Siebeneck closed.

Mr. Moore, before beginning his argument, submitted the following for the consideration of the court: "That the court be requested to charge the jury, if they are satisfied that the deceased came to her death by the hand of the defendant, through an altercation; and if they find that the deceased was killed in the heat of blood, the jury be instructed that they have the power to render a verdict in the second degree or manslaughter.

The prosecution offered no objection to the point, and the court reserved its decision.

Counsel then proceeded to review the testimony at length. He continued that if the object of the murder was robbery, it was not necessary to create so much disorder in the room and run so much risk of creating an alarm. The blow struck by a powerful woman like the prisoner with a hatchet would have caused a greater fracture at the temporal bone than that shown. There is no more reasonable supposition than that the old lady fell, striking her head on the apron of the stove, and afterward crawled into the bed and died.

After explaining the liability to error, in persons testifying to the identity of persons and things, and a general excoriation of detectives in general, and Pittsburgh detectives in particular, the speaker closed.

The argument on behalf of the Commonwealth, will open upon the assembling of Court this morning, and the case will probably be submitted to the jury this afternoon. The issue is by many considered extremely doubtful.

Court met again at a quarter past nine o'clock Thursday morning, when Colonel Rayne began the concluding argument to the jury in behalf of the Commonwealth. He reviewed the evidence at length, pointing out the incentive or motives which induced the foul crime; the overwhelming facts in relation to the finding of the property of the victim in the house of the prisoner; the finding of the bloody bodies and petticoat in the cess pool of Lizzie's house on Mt. Washington; the discovery of the key in a table in Lizzie's house, which unlocked the door of Mrs. Brauenlein's room The theory of the Commonwealth was that the murder was committed between six and eight o'clock on Thursday evening—during those two hours when no one knew of Lizzie's whereabouts, and that she stole the goods found in her possession the same evening. He contended that a clear case had been made out, and that the verdict must be of acquittal or murder committed in perpetration of a robbery. He also stated that Judge Sterrett had called attention to the fact that the new Constitution provided for the commutation of the death sentence to imprisonment. This was a happy result, which no man in the Commonwealth would object to, and would do away with men's scruples as to rendering a verdict involving the life of a prisoner, as only in extreme cases hereafter would a man be executed in Pennsylvania. The argument occupied over an hour.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

Judge Sterrett began his charge to the jury at twenty minutes before eleven o'clock. He explained the various counts in the indictment and defined the degrees of murder. Under the statute re-enacted in 1860, all murders by poison, or by lying in wait, or in the perpetration, or attempt to perpetrate, any arson, rape, robbery, or burglary, are of the first degree—murder under any other circumstance is murder of the second degree. The jury was also enlightened as to manslaughter, which is murder committed without malice, but a distinction is made because voluntary manslaughter very often amounts to murder. There must be no malice whatever; it must be done in the heat of passion. If the deceased was killed in the perpetration of a robbery or wilfully and with premeditation, then the verdict must be murder of the first degree.

The court here affirmed the point of the counsel for the defense, that if the killing was done by the prisoner during an altercation, in the heat of passion, the verdict must be murder of the second degree or manslaughter. His Honor then briefly reviewed the evidence and reminded the jury that they must apply the facts to the law in determining their verdict. The court occupied over an hour in delivering the charge.

LIGHT WANTED.

At 12¼ o'clock the jury retired to deliberate upon their verdict, in about two hours they returned for instruction, which being given them by the court, they again retired and the court took a recess to meet again on call. The interest of the spectators now became intense, and every movement in the direction of the jury room caused nearly every face in the room to turn in that direction. The prisoner to all appearance appeared to be about the most indifferent person in the room though it was noticeable that she scanned the faces of the jury closely as they filed past her on their way out the second time.

About four o'clock the officer in charge notified the Court that the jury had agreed upon a verdict, and as they filed into the box, every ear was on the alert, and the crowd with bated breath anxiously awaited the decision which was to restore a human being to liberty or consign her to an untimely grave. The announcement of the words

NOT GUILTY,

relaxed instantly the overstrained attention of the audience; and so far as we could hear appeared to meet with a general murmer of approval.

The stoical indifference which had sustained the prisoner all though the trial at this moment gave way to

A LOOK OF TRIUMPH

rather than relief, and when informed by the Court that she was at liberty to go her way, she tripped off with an elastic step that showed how little confinement and painful uncertainty had affected her nerves of steel. The effect upon her articulatory organs was no less remarkable, and it was noticed and commented upon by many, that for the first time since her arrest in last October was it discovered that she could

SPRECHEN ENGLISH

like a "native to the manor born." After taking leave of her counsel and Warden Smith, Lizzie wended her steps southward, but to what objective point did not appear to be known except perhaps to a few.

THE SCHUETTLERS.

It seems to be the prevailing impression that the result of this trial is in effect the exculpation of the other prisoners, Catherine and John Schuettler, as the evidence was stronger against Lizzie than against them. Like the Lizzie Mess case, the matter will be entirely opened up again and a new field opened up for detective practice.

A SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A MAN CATCHES A PISTOL BALL IN HIS MOUTH.

Quite an excitement was raised on Wood street by the shooting of Jimmy Donovan in Wood's saloon about five o'clock Friday evening, by a young man named Thorp Sheft, of Mansfield, Ohio. The origin of the trouble is unknown. It appears that Sheft and another man had an altercation about something, the former being somewhat intoxicated. Donavan attempted to make peace between the parties, when Sheft without much ceremony drew a small sized revolver and fired, the ball striking Donovan in the mouth and knocking three of his teeth out, tearing away a portion of his gum and finally lodging under his tongue, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. Donovan after he was shot took the pistol from the shootist, and following him out upon the street, snapped the weapon at him several times, but it appeared to be past duty, as it would not explode. Both parties were taken in charge by the police, and Sheft was placed in the lock-up. Donovan was taken to a surgeon and had his wounds dressed, when he gave satisfactory assurance that he would be on hand when wanted. It is said he will appear this morning and prefer a charge of felonious assault and battery against Sheft. The latter is a young man about twenty years, and appears to be in the last stage of consumption.

He lives in Mansfield, Ohio, and says he came here to put himself under medical treatment. He is of very delicate build and does not appear to be above ninety pounds in weight. In the station house last night he appeared to be much dejected and suffering severely. He admitted that he had acted rashly, and said he was sorry for it, but that he had been drinking and being weak had not accurately computed his absorbent powers. He said he had only purchased the pistol yesterday, and expressed the opinion that this would be his last investment in that kind of property. The weapon is one of those trifling looking little toys, so common now-a-days, but it would appear, throws a ball with considerable force, as the leaden missive was completely flattened and resembled, when taken from Donovan's mouth, a star, only that one side was slightly defective. Fortunately for the latter he possessed powerful teeth or his chances for a prolonged existence had been very slim.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS—ADOPTING A DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

Yesterday morning the Religious Amendment Convention re-assembled at Library Hall. President F. R. Brunot occupied the chair, and called upon Rev. Mr. Core, of Ohio, to open the exercises with prayer.

Prof. H. H. George, of Ohio, was the first speaker, and stated that at the twenty meetings held in the counties in which he had lectured in the past year, he found that public sentiment was entirely with he interests of this Convention.

Dr. McCallister then moved that the Congressional Committee should be enlarged by the addition of the following gentlemen, which was adopted:

Rev. M. Ormond, Rev. A. J. McEarland, Rev. Mr. Brown, of Iowa, Rev. J. R. Hill.

Mr. McCalliston then moved that a Financial Committee should be elected, and the following gentlemen were approved as such: Henry Martin, Esq., D. Wilson, Esq., Revs. C. D. Trumbull, John Edgon and T. A. Sproul.

The Chair then announced that the report of the Committee on Resolutions was in order, when Dr. Hays said that the committee would present their reports in two parts—a declaration of rights and a series of resolutions. He then read the following declaration of rights:

The friends of National Reform, in general Convention assembled, do hereby make the following declaration of their position, principles and objects, and cordially invite the co-operation of all who accept in whole or in part the views herein set forth:

1st. This country was settled and its institutions founded by those who believe in God and accept His word as the law of their lives, and this, their religious faith, was not an external feature, engrafted on their political existence, but an original, fundamental and essential element of it, manifesting itself in their criminal code, as well as their recognition of God's Sovereignty and their subjugation in the colonial charters, the Declaration of Independence, the early State Constitutions, and other official acts and documents. These Christian features of our American civilization and national life were indispensable forces for the restraint of vice, the development of virtue and the unification of the people; and we desire to maintain and perpetuate the same, believing that every effort for their obliteration tends directly towards social disorganization.

2d. Whether recognized or not the eternal truth remains that Jesus Christ is the Ruler of the nations of the earth, and will hold them as nations accountable for their doings; and in the future, as in the past, will overthrow those who are guilty of wickedness, and establish and prosper those that obey him, and remembering how in various forms this reverence for God has marked the civil life of this nation, we most ptofoundly regret that the Constitution of the United States, which is our fundamental law, contains no explicit recognition of God's sovereignty, or of this law as the standard of morality; and we declare our purpose by every legitimate means to seek its amendment in this regard, and now inscribe on our banner, God's moral law the nation's guide. Such an amendment is of high importance in view of the overshadowing influence of a written Constitution in moulding the morals and laws of a people. All experience shows that the two cannot remain permanently separate.

3. If we as a Nation do not, therefore, bring up the Constitution in this respect to the level of the moral sentiment of the people, it will surely bring the people down to its condition of ignoring and disregarding God.

4th. In seeking this amendment we are laboring for these most practical results, namely: the perpetuation of the Sabbath; the proper regard for an oth.; the integrity and purity of the marriage relation; the retention of the Bible in the schools; the suppression of intemperance; the enforcement of law, and the maintenance of all the other christian features of our civilization, without the humanizing and enlightening influences of which men's progress must cease, and the continuance of free government become impossible.

5th. The adoption of such an amendment to the Constitution would bring no more union of Church and State in the future than there has been in the past; but as, by amendment number one, we are effectually guarded from all danger of such a union; we seek by this to guard against the equal peril of the practical adoption by the state of Atheism as its national religion, by which virtue shall be fettered and vice turned loose; and further we declare our readiness to accept either a modification of the preamble or an additional amendment, in any form of words that shall secure effectually the end sought for; but rejoicing in the success of the past and pressed by the demands of the present in the spreading of political corruption, we hereby pledge ourselves to each other, to the nation, and to God, to work on with unflagging patience and determined perseverance until it is written in the fundamental law of this nation, that the Bible is its standard of morality and the Jehovah its God.

After some discussion a vote was then taken on the adoption of the Declaration, resulting in its being unanimously adopted.

The resolutions were then read by Rev. Lytle and adopted.

The Executive Committee presented the following recommendations:

First—That the work of the Association be prosecuted during the next year by the same general methods as hitherto.

Second—That a subscription be entered into for the Treasurer of this Association.

Third—That the delegates to the Convention be recommended to hold meetings in their respective localities to ratify the proceedings and to form, wherever practicable, societies auxiliary to the National Association.

Adjourned.

THE WINDOW GLASS TRADE.

NO IMMEDIATE PROSPECT OF RESUMPTION.

The window glass trade of this city says the last number of the American Manufacturer, remains in statu quo. We have been informed by a prominent manufacturer, one who is thoroughly conversant with everything pertaining to the glass trade, that there is no visible sign and no apparent prospect of an early adjustment of the wages question at issue between the window glass manufacturers and their employees, notwithstanding the statements in the daily papers to the contrary. If we except a four-pot furnace that is being operated by four of the proprietors at Knox, Kinu & Co.'s factory, there is not a single furnace in operation in the city. Stewart, Estep & Co., did intend to light up a six-pot furnace a few days ago, but from some cause they have not done so. The window glass factories, as we have before stated, have been idle since about the first of July last, when they shut down for the hot season. Thus they have been out of operation seven months, and appearances are beginning to indicate that they will remain so till after the next heated term, that is, till next fall, as it will soon be too late to make window glass for the approaching season's consumption, and it is not likely that manufacturers will make a stock and carry it till the following year. This is a sad thing to contemplate, especially to those who are conversant with the magnitude of this branch of our city's business. We have not at hand the value of one year's production of our window glass factories, but it is enormous; and this has been diverted to other sections of our country and, worse still, to Europe. But although the window glass trade of our city is in such an unsatisfactory condition, we are pleased to be able to state that the bottle glass factories are well employed, and there is a fair prospect that the fruit jar trade will be good.

MEETING OF THE PRISON BOARD.

BILLS APPROVED—$15,000 ORDERED TO BE FURNISHED THE WORK HOUSE MANAGERS.

A regular meeting of the Board of Prison Inspectors was held on Saturday, Judge Sterrett presiding.

The secretary read a communication from the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Work House, asking for $15,000 on account of the liquor fund, in the Treasurer's hand, which, was received, and warrants to the amount of $15,000, were ordered on the Treasury

A communication from Warden Smith, of the County jail, was read, in which he stated that he had selected. Wm. H. Gang as his deputy. On motion of Commissioner Stuckrath, the nomination of Mr. Gang to serve for a period of one year, from the first of April next, was unnanimously confirmed.

The official bond of A. W. Smith, Warden was approved. The bond is $20,000 and his securities are Thos. H. Hunter, John Wilson, Wm. Woods and Jacob H. Walter. Bills to the amount of $225 were ordered to be paid.

Judge Collier made a motion that hereafter for all ordinary purposes, a quorum consists of five members instead of seven as heretofore, but after considerable discussion and without taking action on the motion, the Board adjourned.

FIVE THOUSAND MEN THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

In consequence of an advance in freight demanded for coke coming over the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad of over one-half cent per bushel, the entire coke trade has suspended. Owing to the suspension in business, and the low price of coke, the shippers cannot stand this advance—thus compelling them to stop tacir works, and throw out of employment five thousand men in the dead of winter. There has been no money in the business for some time, but the shippers and manufacturers have kept their men employed in order that they might make a living. This advance in freight is more than they can stand, as they allege, and hence the suspension.

MASKED burglars entered the house of Mr. Hugh B. Wentz, near Bedford Springs, one night last week. The family were bound, and $2,000 taken. Mr. Wentz is well known to many persons in this vicinity.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In this court yesterday the following business was transacted:

A petition in bankruptcy was filed by Richard A. Casanova, of New York city, against the Derby Coal Company, of Phillipsburg. The usual order to show cause was issued.

F. W. Huidekopper, of Meadville, Pa., filed a petition in bankruptcy against N. N. Bronson, of Titusville. The usual order was made.

In the matter of James Watson, of Indiana county, bankrupt, a rule to show cause why the confirmation of the report of sale of real estate by the assignee should not be taken off, was discharged.

In the case of Johnston & Brevillier vs. T. Goodman & Co., Williamsport, Pa., on motion of solicitor for petitioning creditors, additional allegations of bankruptcy were allowed to be filed, and on petition and on like motion, Edgar Munson, an execution creditor, was restrained from proceeding against the bankrupt's property until a hearing, which is fixed for the 30th inst.

In the case of John Birmingham vs. Ira T. Fuller, of Jefferson county, an alleged bankrupt, on denial being filed, a jury trial was ordered at the next regular or special term.

In the matter of Calvin Adams, bankrupt, of Pittsburgh, the petition of D. S. H. Gilmore and E. P. Jones, trustees of the Smithfield Street Savings Bank, for expunging from the record their proofs of debt, were referred to Register Shaffer for examination and report.

In the case of John Lee vs. Wm. James, of Susquehanna county, an alleged bankrupt, the motion for an injunction against F. M. Rood et al. was argued by Mr. Kennedy for motion and W. S. Purviance contra. The decision of the Court was reserved.

IN ADMIRALTY.

In the case of John Bigley vs. the steam tug J. S. McDonald, W. A. Morgan was allowed to intervene, and the case of John Bigley vs. the steamboat Oil Valley, T. H. Nevin & Co. were allowed to intervene.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of Buente & Co. vs. Dr. A. G. Walter has been submitted to the jury. The case was tried by Judge White, and the remaining cases below by Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of J. M. Chadwick vs. Coleman, Rahm & Co. was adjourned until today on account of the illness of a juror.

Samuel Musgrave vs. Jno. A. McKelvy and Robert Steel. Action of replevin for the value of a sulky. Verdict for plaintiff for $55.

Jno. Elsesser vs. August Lawman. Action on book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $320.

Richard Dettling vs. Tyner & Lundy. Action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $136 80.

James McQuade vs. Dr. E. Donnelly, suit for damages for false arrest and imprisonment. The doctor had performed some medical services for McQuade and caused his arrest for false pretenses, alleging that he had obtained his services by fradulent representations. McQuade claims to have suffered damages in consequence of this arrest, hence the present action. Mr. Reardon appears for the plaintiff and Mr. Powers for the defendant.

H. W. Bigely, administrator, vs. Barbara and Philip Bigely. Action on a note. The case is on trial. John Barton, Esq., appears for the plaintiff, and Mr. Pollock for the defendant. On trial before Judge White.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of Jacob Koppler, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, on oath of Joseph L. Stewart, the plaintiff and defendant appearing in open Court, and consenting thereto, on motion of the District Attorney a nolle pros was allowed on payment of the costs by defendant.

William Myers and Mary Myers were placed on trial for keeping a disorderly house, on oath of Lieut. Hoyt. The case is on trial.

A nolle prosequi was allowed to Jacob Kaffler charged with aggravated assault and battery. The defendant paid the costs.

Court of Common Pleas.—Judge Collier.

In this Court the case of Catherine Ann Cochran vs. A. J. Cochran, was called up. This is an action for divorce on the grounds of cruel treatment.

The case attracts considerable attention. On trial.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Yesterday in this court O. S. Culp, of West Newton, was adjudged a bankrupt on petition of J. C. Taylor & Co., of Monongahela City, creditors. The matter was referred to Register Marchand, of Greensburg.

The return day of the order to show cause on the petition in bankruptcy of Johnston & Brevillier, creditors of T. Goodman & Bro., of Clinton county, debtors, was extended to the 20th inst.

On petition of assignee of S. R. McClean, bankrupt, of this city, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate.

A. Rosenthal, of Clarion county, debtor, filed an answer denying the allegations of bankruptcy on the petition of Newburger & Hockstodtler, creditors, on which an order for a jury trial was made for the next special or regular term at Pittsburgh.

The assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate of Nicholas Oberfield, of Luzerne county, bankrupt, was confirmed and sale approved.

P. E. Shepler, of Mercer, creditor, filed a petition in bankruptcy against Joseph Davis, of the same place, debtor. The usual order was made. An order was also made restraining certain creditors of said debtor.

On petition of the assignee of Macken Bros., of Warren county, bankrupts, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens and encumbrances.

An argument was had on motion for an injunction against certain execution creditors of Lewis B. Anderson, of Armstrong county, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed by W. E. Smertz & Co., creditors, of this city. Mr. Kennedy appearing for and Mr. Neal against the same. The decision of the Court was reserved.

IN ADMIRALTY.

S. B. McElroy, J. P. Smith et al., were allowed to intervene with John Bigley in the admiralty proceedings against the steamboat Oil Valley.

On motion of his proctor, Andrew Nickley was allowed to intervene with John Bigley in the proceedings in admiralty against the steamboat J. Sharp McDonald.

Geo. M. Gross, pilot, and Wm. Sheldon, engineer, were allowed to intervene in the admiralty proceedings again the steam tug Oil Valley.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The divorce suit of Catharine Ann Cochran vs. A. J. Cochran, ex-City Treasurer, reported previously, is still on trial.

In the case of Edward Rahm vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., a motion and reasons for a new trial was filed by defendants' counsel.

Martha Marshall vs. Bartholomew Davis' executor. Action for wages due from Bartholomew Davis, while acting as housekeeper for deceased. Verdict for plaintiff for $6 73. The case was tried before Judge Stowe.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of McQuade vs. Donnelly, reported previously, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $250. The suit was an action for damages for false arrest.

George Lloyd et al., vs. Martin Mercer. This is an action for damages for a slander spoken and circulated against the wife of the plaintiff. The case is still on trial before Judge White.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The jury in the case of William and Mary Myers found a verdict of guilty.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Adam Weigand, Lora Weigand, Fritz Schmalz and A. B. Hoelcher, indicted for conspiracy, Mrs. Regina Steiner prosecutrix. Our readers will recollect that Steiner was sent to the Work House some time ago for beating Mrs. Steiner outrageously.

The history of the case and the complications that led to it are substantially as follows:

It appears that in 1868 or 1869 Mrs. Steiner was a resident of Alsace, where a wealthy merchant, named Gotfried Jacque, made her acquaintance and secured her as his mistress. They lived together for over two years, when Mr. Jacque concluded to marry some one else, and procured the services of Julius Steiner to assist him in arranging his plans. Julius came to America, but shortly after returned to Alsace, when he married the woman who now bears the name of Regina Steiner. The two left for this country, together with two children, of whom the wealthy merchant was the father, and settled in Allegheny. In the meantime the merchant had settled on Regina an annuity of six thousand francs, but before a year had expired after their arrival here the husband, with the other defendants, commenced a series of systematic abuses on the wife, and wound up by instituting a number of prosecutions against her for minor offenses, amounting to seventeen in all.

Fearing that the paper on which the settlement of the annuity was reduced to writing was not altogether safe under the circumstances, she deposited it with Max Schamberg, through whom she now gets her money. For a considerable time it seems that the husband appropriated the money to his own purposes, and with it purchased some property in Allegheny City. The deeds to the property was not recorded, however, and he conveyed it to Adam Weigand, a relative, evidently for the purpose of getting rid of difficulties. This alleged that all these defendants cooperated with Steiner in obtaining from his wife her money and appropriating it to themselves. Steiner was originally one of the defendants, but being in the Work House, the Grand Jury returned the bill marked "ignoramus," as to him, and also as to another man named Steiner, who was originally one of those indicted. The husband is still in the Work House.

It is claimed for the defence that there is no conspiracy, for the reason that the annuity paper contained a provision that the two marry, and from that the inference was drawn that the money belonged as equally to Julius as to his wife. The paper was sent for and placed in evidence.

The case is on trial.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Francis Kirtley was sentenced on two charges of larceny to twenty days imprisonment in jail.

Mary Ann Gracy on a charge of larceny received a similar sentence.

This, with the disposal of a couple of surety cases constituted all the business done in this court.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The case of Catherine Ann Cochran vs. A. J. Cochran, action in divorce, is still on trial.

In the matter of the petition of the Morse sub-district public school vs. George W. Norcross and Henry Gillan, receivers were appointed to view certain property for school purposes.

A preliminary order was made in the matter of granting a charter to the First Presbyterian Church at Springdale.

A final order was made granting a charter to the South street M. E. church.

A writ de lunatico inquirendo was issued in the case of Frank P. Ketchum. Mr. Ketchum is an inmate of Dixmont, and the object of the writ is to effect a settlement of his affairs.

The place of voting in Lower St. Clair township was changed from George Goldback's house to the new public school house.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

H. G. Lazarus, of Luzerne county, debtor, was adjudged bankrupt on petition of Henry Terhune & Son, of New York city, creditors, and the matter referred to Register Willard, of Scranton.

In the bankruptcy proceedings of John Lee, creditor, against Wm. James, of Susquehanna county, debtor, an injunction was granted against certain execution creditors of said debtor.

The assignee of Duncan Keith of Armstrong county, bankrupt, presented a petition asking leave to sell certain debts, book accounts, promissory and judgment notes, on which an order was made granting same.

Wm. Seanor of Venango county filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself, and the matter was referred to Register Rogers of Franklin.

On motion of their proctor, the Eureka Insurance Company, S. B. McElroy, and sundry other creditors were allowed to intervene with John Bigley in the admiralty proceedings against the steamboat J. Sharp McDonald, upon filing stipulations for costs.

On motion of their proctor, John S. Shepley and Michael Joyce were allowed to intervene with Andrew Ackley in the proceedings in admiralty commenced against the steam tug Stella

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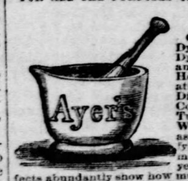

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Oct. 22, 1873. JOS. COULTER, JOHN H. FOWLER

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HARRISBURG.

The State Legislature.

Special to The Post.

HARRISBURG, February 5, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The Senate was in session but one hour.

Mr. RUTAN offered an act declaring what offices are incompatible.

Mr. McSHERRY—An act making the livery stable bill of Allegheny county general.

Mr. ANDERSON—To prohibit the issuing of certificates of death by other than the regular physician.

THE JUDICIAL APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The committee that has charge of the legislative and judicial apportionment, today reported through its chairman, Mr. Rutan, a bill dividing the State into judicial districts. Except as regards one or two districts, it is understood the committee are all in favor of the new bill, and the indications are that there will be no contest over it. Senator Wallace expressed himself favorably to the bill in conversation, if one or two slight modifications could be secured. The counties are divided into judicial districts as follows:

First District—Philadelphia, two additional judges.
Second District—Lancaster.
Third District—Delaware.
Fourth District—Chester.
Fifth District—York and Adams, one additional judge.
Sixth District—Cumberland and Perry.
Seventh District—Franklin and Fulton.
Eighth District—Bedford and Somerset.
Ninth District—Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria.
Tenth District—Indiana.
Eleventh District—Luzerne, one additional judge.
Twelfth district—Dauphin and Lebanon, one additional judge.
Thirteenth District—Berks.
Fourteenth District—Fayette.
Fifteenth District—Schuylkill.
Sixteenth District—Bucks.
Seventeenth District—Montgomery.
Eighteenth District—Lehigh.
Nineteenth District—Northampton.
Twentieth District—Susquehanna.
Twenty-first District—Wayne, Pike, Monroe and Carbon.
Twenty-second District—Bradford.
Twenty-third District—Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming.
Twenty-fourth District—Northumberland and Juniata.
Twenty-fifth District—Union, Snyder, Mifflin and Montour.
Twenty-sixth District—Clearfield, Centre and Clinton—one additional Judge.
Twenty-seventh District—Lycoming.
Twenty-eighth District—Tioga, Potter, McKean and Cameron.
Twenty-ninth District—Erie and Warren.
Thirtieth District—Crawford.
Thirty-first District—Venango and Forrest.
Thirty-second District—Jefferson, Clarion and Elk.
Thirty-third District—Armstrong.
Thirty-fourth District—Butler and Lawrence—one additional Judge.
Thirty-fifth District—Mercer.
Thirty-sixth District—Beaver.
Thirty-seventh District—Greene.
Thirty-eighth District—Washington.
Thirty-ninth District—Allegheny.
Fortieth District—Westmoreland.

The bill increases the number of Common Pleas judges in the State fifteen, and the number of districts from thirty to forty. Whenever practicable, where more than one county was required for a district, the old divisions were retained.

The bill provides that the second, fifth, eleventh, twelfth, twenty-sixth and thirty-fourth judicial districts shall at the next general election elect one person for each of said districts, learned in the law, to be an additional law judge of the courts in each of said districts. The other sections provide for the filling of vacancies at the next general election in districts where there are no President Judges or Associate Judges learned in the law.

The Governor is authorized to nominate and, with the consent of the Senate, appoint all judges authorized by this act until their successors are elected, and until such appointment is made the several judges in commission shall continue to hold the courts in the several counties of the Commonwealth.

Mr. McSHERRY moved an amendment which provides that the additional law judge for York and Adams, should reside in Adams county. This will probably be added to the bill before its passage in the House. The bill is considered a very fair one by most of the Senators.

An effort will also be made to put Perry and Juniata together and let Cumberland stand alone.

THE HOUSE.

Several bills previously reported came from committees favorably reported.

Mr. BROCKWAY presented An act to carry into effect section 8, article 17 of the new Constitution, relative to free passes.

Mr. WOLFE moved to proceed with the Ammerman contested case.

Mr. ORVIS objected and called for the reading of the minority report.

Mr. JOSEPHS moved to lay both on the table. Agreed to—yeas 83, nays 3.

Mr. NEWMYER reported favorably the bill for costs in felony cases.

Mr. GERWIG offered an act for the training of teachers of common schools.

Mr. YOUNG—A supplement to the general road laws.

Mr. TONER—An act for the better regulation of the sale of intoxicating drinks.

THE JUDICIAL SALARY BILL.

The Judicial Salary bill then came up, Mr. Laidley (Greene) in the chair.

Mr. ORVIS spoke in favor, and Mr. STRANAHAN in opposition to the bill.

Several others spoke, when the hour of adjournment arrived and the bill went over.

THE CAPITOL ENLARGEMENT.

The Committee on the Enlargement of the Capitol, consisting of Messrs. Rutan, Chalfant, Orvis, Webb, Cross, Tally and Butterfield, were in the House all afternoon measuring and trying to regulate seats sufficient for the new Legislature without enlarging the building.

THE ADVERTISING BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Brockway advertising bill were in session for two hours yesterday afternoon, and reported in favor of striking out two political papers, and the German and the Welsh.

HARRISBURG February 6, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. WALLACE, from the Committee on Constitutional Reform, reported a bill for the regulation of private corporations.

Mr. CUTLER offered an act permitting defendants in criminal cases to testify.

TAXES ON CORPORATIONS.

The House bill regulating taxes on corporations passed its first reading.

Mr. RUTAN called up the bill providing for the settlement of the claims of State Printer Singerly, which was passed to a second reading.

THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Mr. GRAHAM read a bill regulating the practice of medicine.

Mr. ANDERSON introduced a joint resolution to correct and record the coat of arms; also, an act changing the venue in civil and criminal cases.

The SPEAKER announced that he would sign the resolution to pay for the investigation of the Cassville school, which he did then.

The Senate then adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The order of the day being the judicial salary bill it was called up, and the yeas and nays on Ramey's amendment, which reduced the salaries, was called, and it was lost. Yeas, 38; nays, 46.

NOTES.

Commissioner of Statistics Bingham has the Senate Committee in his rooms to-day, urging the taking of a new census in 1875. He says there never has been a State census at all and this would do for the Centennial.

Many of the Judges of the surrounding circuits have been here this week to look at the shape of the new judicial apportionment.

Heavy snow falling all day.

ANOTHER OPINION.

The Attorney General has given an opinion adverse to the payment by the State Treasurer of the election officers appointed by the Constitutional Convention Commissioners to conduct the election in Philadelphia on the 16th of December. An appropriation was made by the Convention in its closing hours to pay these officials, but as the ordinance creating them was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, the Attorney General holds the State Treasurer has no authority to pay them.

TEXT OF THE BILL PROHIBITING FREE PASSES.

Following is the full text of the bill offered by Mr. Brockway, prohibiting the issue of free passes on railroads of the State:

SEC. 1. That no railroad, railway or other transportation company, shall grant free passes, or passes at a discount to any person, except officers or employees of the company, whose name or name shall be borne upon the pay rolls of said company, as a regular officer or employee thereof; and to any person signing or issuing any such free free pass or passes at a discount, except to officers or employees as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof sentenced to pay a fine to the Commonwealth of not less than $100 or exceeding $500 for each offense, to be collected as debts of like amount are now by law collectable.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall receive and use any such free pass, or passes at a discount, except the officers or employees aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine to the Commonwealth not less than $100, nor exceeding $500 to be collected as debts of a like amount are now by law collectable.

SEC. 3. This act shall go into effect immediately and shall apply to any issuing, signing or using free passes at a discount thereafter.

SEC. 4. All acts inconsistent with the above are hereby repealed.

HARRISBURG, February 7, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The Senate bill number forty-one, introduced by Mr. Warfel, of Lancaster, declaratory of the new election law, was amended by striking out the County Commissioners and inserting the Prothonotaries of the Court of Common Pleas, so that the said board, before whom the returns are to be counted, in those counties where there is no resident judge, shall be the Register of Wills, the Sheriff, and the Prothonotary.

The Brockway advertising bill was again re-committed to the Conference Committee, of which Senator Miles Humphreys is Chairman.

THE CLAIMS OF THE STATE PRINTER.

The Senate bill authorizing a settlement with State Printer Singerly was amended by reciting the alleged loss Mr. Singerly sustained for work ordered and prepared for the Constitutional Convention at $20,500, and for work ordered by heads of departments at $10,500. The Auditor General is authorized to examine the claims by affidavits, the amounts and character of the loss, and allow an equitable and just compensation for the same.

REVISION OF THE COAT OF ARMS.

Mr. Anderson (Allegheny) presented yesterday a joint resolution to correct and record the coat of arms of the Commonwealth. The fact, he stated, had been brought to the attention of the General Assembly of 1869 by the late Governor Geary, that there was no official record of the coat of arms to be found, and as such armorial designs are frequently attached to public documents, and on banners of the State, or issued from the seat of government, where correctness and regularity are desirable, it is now recommended that a commission be established for that purpose. The resolution authorizes the Governor, Attorney General and Secretary of the Commonwealth, to correct the Seal and have it placed on record in the archives under date of 1809, and re-established by the new Constitution in 1873.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. ORVIS amended the act regulating taxes on private corporations, making it obligatory instead of discretionary on the Auditor General to report to the Governor such corporations who for three successive years failed to make the reports provided for in the bill.

Mr. CHRISTY'S bill relative to the number of jurors (12) in cases of partition, inquests, real estate levied on by the Sheriff, and in cases of lunacy or habitual drunkenness was recommitted to the general Judiciary Committee.

THE JUDICIAL SALARY BILL.

This bill was taken up again in Committee of the Whole, soon after the meeting of the House. After some discussion, the amendment offered by Mr. Ramey was rejected by ayes 38, nays 46.

The bill was then gone through with, and reported back to the House, where it passed first reading. It now stands in the following shape:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the annual salary of the Judges of the Supreme Court shall be as follows: The Chief Justice, nine thousand dollars. The salary of the Associate Justices, eight thousand dollars each. The salary of the judges of the district courts and common pleas of the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, the sum of seven thousand dollars each. The salary of the president judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, the sum of six thousand dollars. The salary of the president and associate law judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas of the other counties of this Commonwealth, five thousand dollars each. The salaries of the several Judges of the Orphans' Courts of this Commonwealth, the sum of five thousand dollars each.

SEC. 2. The compensation of the associate judges, not learned in the law, of the several Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth, for those whose attendance at court does not exceed four weeks per annum, the sum of three hundred dollars; for those whose attendance at court exceeds four weeks and does not exceed six weeks four hundred dollars; for those whose attendance at court exceeds six weeks and does not exceed eight weeks, five hundred dollars; for those whose attendance at court exceeds eight weeks and does not exceed ten weeks, six hundred dollars, and all those whose attendance at court exceeds ten weeks, seven hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. The several annual salaries hereinbefore mentioned, shall be paid quarterly by warrants drawn by the Governor on the Treasurer of the State, and shall be in lieu of all daily pay, mileage and other compensation, and all laws inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

A letter from Halquin says it is believed there that Marquis Santa Lucia, called to be president of the so-called republic, in place of Cespedes, has passed through the jurisdiction of Lastunas, pursued by a Spanish column, in the direction of the central department, where, it is said, all the rebel forces are concentrated.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, February 5, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The joint resolution from the House authorizing the appointment of a joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives to investigate the government of the District of Columbia was laid before the Senate.

Mr. HAMLIN said he had the honor a few days ago to present a memorial from the Governor of the District of Columbia on the same subject. He hoped the resolution just read would receive the unanimous approval of the Senate, and moved that the number of Senators on the committee be three. Agreed to and the resolution passed.

Mr. CARPENTER introduced a bill of which he had given previous notice to restore the rights of the State of Louisiana and said he desired to have the bill printed and lie on the table. Early next week, he would ask to take it up for reference and would ask the indulgence of the Senate to submit some remarks explanatory of the bill. The bill was ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

The bill to facilitate the execution of, and to protect certain public works of improvement at the mouth of the Mississippi river was taken up. The bill passed—Yeas, 36; days, 9.

The bill directs the Secretary of War to assume full control over the particular channel at the mouth of the Mississippi river in the course of excavation or improvement by the Government of the United States, so far as may be necessary to the carrying on and the protection of such excavation and improvement, and until the same be completed, and he may establish such channel as he shall deem needful to fully protect the channel and facilitate the excavation, improvement and use thereof. Such regulations shall be promulgated by publication thereof for ten days consecutively in two daily papers published in New Orleans, Louisiana; and the same may in like manner be changed from time to time; and any person interfering with or obstructing or attempting to obstruct said improvements, and any person who shall wilfully or negligently strand or sink any boat or craft in said channel, or who shall wilfully or negligently obstruct said channel, or cause any impairment, injury, filling up or shoaling therein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

The CHAIR announced as members on the part of the Senate of the Joint Committee to investigate affairs of the District of Columbia Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Boutwell and Thurman.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bankruptcy bill, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Sherman, limiting the operations of the 39th section as amended and reported by the committee to persons owing $3,000 and over. The amendment of Mr. Sherman was lost—yeas, 20; nays, 28.

After roll call, Mr. Robertson said that he noticed the clerk had called the name of Ames, of Mississippi. He (Robertson) thought that the gentleman had vacated his seat in the Senate by accepting the office of Governor of Mississippi.

The CHAIR replied that he had not been officially notified of that fact, and could not direct that his name be omitted in the call. A Governor of the State, however, might be a member of Congress too. The question was one for the Senate, but there had been no official ratification yet received.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN asked to be excused from service on Joint Committee to investigate the District of Columbia matter. The request was granted.

The CHAIR announced the name of Mr. Conkling to fill the vacancy. He asked to be excused. No action taken.

Mr. SHERMAN moved an amendment to the bankrupt bill, to strike out the word forty and insert instead ninety, so that persons who have stopped or suspended, and not resumed payment of their commercial paper, should not be deemed as having committed an act of bankruptcy until after the expiration of ninety days.

Pending the discussion, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. DUNNEL, from the Committee on public lands, reported a bill to amend the act of March, 3, 1873, to encourage the growth of timber on western prairies. Passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Kellogg in the chair, on the army appropriation bill.

After a good deal of discussion over the question of increasing or diminishing work at the national armories, the Committee rose without disposing of the bill and then the House took a recess until half past seven o'clock in the evening, the session to be for the consideration of the bill to revise the statutes.

WASHINGTON February 6, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Finance, reported with amendments Mr. Boutwell's bill to provide for the appraisement of merchandise in certain cases, which was placed on the calendar.

Mr. KELLY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported without amendment the House bill amendatory of the act of May 23d, 1872, withdrawing certain public land for use by the city of Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Mr. HITCHCOCK introduced a bill providing that all lands granted to railroad companies shall be subjected to State and county taxation. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Morrill (Me) the vote by which the resolution fixing the compensation and mileage of witnesses was passed was reconsidered and he withdrew the resolution for the present.

The bill for the relief of Hiram Prather, of Indiana volunteer infantry was passed.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) Submitted a resolution directing the Commissioner of Agriculture to communicate to the Senate the report of George Marsh on irrigation. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. STEWART the House bill amendatory of an act to provide for the removal of the Flatheads and other Indians in Montana Territory, was taken up and passed.

BOUNTIES.

On motion of Mr. BUCKINGHAM the bill in relation to bounties was passed. It provides that all who enlisted in the army under the proclamation of May 3d, and previous to August, 1861, shall be paid a bounty of one hundred dollars, providing the same has not already been paid.

The resolution offered a few days ago requesting the Postmaster General to inform the Senate how many contractors for the transportation of mails had more than five contracts on the 1st of July, and what legislation is necessary to secure the services of bonafide contractors, was, on motion of Mr. Scott, taken up and agreed to.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bankrupt bill, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Sherman, to fix ninety instead of forty days as the time when the persons mentioned in the thirty-ninth section of the bill should be deemed bankrupts.

The yeas and nays being ordered, the amendment was rejected by a vote of 29 nays to 15 yeas.

Mr. ALLISON moved to amend the thirty-ninth section, so that it would require one-third of the number of creditors, representing at least one-half of the amount of debts, to force the person into bankruptcy, instead of one-half the number of creditors and one-third the amount of debts, as recommended by the committee.

Mr. THURMAN said the clause now proposed to be amended had been subjected to the severest criticism in the committee, and after careful consideration one-fourth of the number, and one-third of the amount of debts had been agreed upon.

Mr. ALLISON'S amendment was rejected.

Mr. LOGAN offered an amendment allowing the court, if it be proven that a person sought to be adjudged a bankrupt, had sufficient assets to pay his debts, to order a stay of proceedings for six months, and if the debts should not be paid in that time, then such person shall be declared a bankrupt. The amendment was rejected—Yeas, 9; nays, 30.

The CHAIR announced, as a member of the Committee, to investigate into the management of the District of Columbia Government, Mr. Morrill, of Maine, in place of Mr. Conkling. After one or two verbal amendments, the thirty-ninth section of the original law as amended and reported by the Judiciary Committee was agreed to by the Senate, with the exception of filling the blank as to the time when the provisions of the section should apply to all cases of compulsory or involuntary bankrupts.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he desired the Senators to look over this portion of the bill so that the blank could be filled hereafter.

The other amendments presented by the Judiciary Committee were agreed to as reported with a few verbal changes. The Committee's amendments, as passed by Senate fixes the time at forty days within which any banker, broker, merchant, trader, manufacturer or miner who has stopped or suspended and not resumed, the payment of his commercial paper shall not be deemed a bankrupt, and prescribes that fees, commission charges and allowances, excepting actual and necessary disbursements of, and to be made by officers, agents, marshals, messengers, assignees and registers in cases of bankruptcy shall be reduced to one-half of the allowances heretofore provided for. The Justices of the Supreme Court, who are empowered to consolidate the duties of register, assignee, marshall and clerk, and to reduce the cost of charges to the end that the prolixity, delay and unnessary expense may be avoided.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a new amendment conferring jurisdiction in bankrupt cases on any Circuit or District Court of the United States, which was agreed to. He also offered an amendment dispensing with the personal service of notice in all cases of claims not exceeding $500, and providing in cases where the amount should be under that sum, notice could be given by publication in the newspapers. Agreed to.

He also offered an additional section to the bill providing that it should be the duty of the Marshal of each district, in the month of July in each year, to report to the clerk of the District Court in tabular form to be presented by Justices of the Supreme Conrt of the United States: First, the number of cases in bankruptcy in which warrants have come to his hands. Second, how many such warrants were returned, with fees, costs and expenses and emoluments thereof. Third, the total amount of all other fees, costs, expenses and emoluments earned and received by him during the year from or in respect to any matter in bankruptcy. Fourth, a summary statement of such fees, costs and emoluments exclusive of actual disbursements in bankruptcy received or earned during the year. Fifth, a summarized statement of all actual disbursements of such cases, also requiring every register to report in like manner a number of voluntary and compulsory cases in bankruptcy coming before him during the year the amount of assets and liabilities of bankrupt, amount and the rate per cent. of all dividends declared, and the disposition of all such cases. He is required to make a similar return and clerk of court in the month of August of each year is required to transmit to the Attorney General a list of cases pending and disposed of, dividends declared, disposition of cases, whether any officer has failed to make his report, &c. Any violation of this section to be punished by dismissal from office, and the party offending to be guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction be fined not more than $500 or imprisoned not exceeding one year. The section was adopted.

Mr. THURMAN offered an amendment abolishing the office of Register in Bankruptcy, and authorizing the several District Courts to make such orders and take such steps as may be necessary to adjudicate and dispose of all suits, matters or proceedings in bankruptcy now pending before such registers; also, giving the Districts Courts powes, where it may appear to be necessary or advisable, to appoint special master Commissioners to perform any of the duties heretofore performed by registers, such powers to be also exercised by a Judge in Chambers. No fees or compensation shall be paid to any such commissioner except such as shall be allowed by the Court.

Mr. MORRILL (Maine) said he desired to be excused from service on the Committee to Investigate the Government of the District of Columbia for the reason that he was on three committees already, one of which, "Appropriations," was of such importance as to exact all his time. It was, therefore, out of the question for him to serve on both the District Investigation and Appropriation Committees; also, that the acceptance of the former would necessitate his resignation of the latter, and he, therefore, asked to be excused from service on the investigation. He was excused.

Mr. SHERMAN entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate agreed to the resolution ordering an investigation into the District of Columbia matters by a joint committee of the House and Senate. He said there had been much trouble in having Senator serve on this committee, and he thought it would answer every purpose to have the investigation conducted by the House Committee of five members.

Pending discussion on Mr. Thurman's amendment to abolish registers, the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

This being private bill day, a number of private bills were reported and acted upon. One allows the Secretary of War to change on the army register the name of John R. Stipa, Captain in the Fourth Infantry, by which name he had enlisted, to John Laube Delaubefels, his real name, was passed.

A bill to pay Joseph J. Petri, of Illinois, $50,000 in recognition of his heroic and successful efforts in rescuing from starvation and impending death a train of emigrants snowed in between the Sierra Nevada and Trinity mountains, in November and December 1849, and in payment of his expenses and losses, gave rise to considerable discussion in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Kasson in the chair. Finally the bill was agreed to, and the Committee arose.

A proposition to have to-morrow's session set apart for debate only, and which required unanimous consent was objected to by Mr. Rusk, and he declined to withdraw his objection, declaring that he was in favor of economy and wanted to stop the printing of speeches in the Congressional record.

After the passage of a number of private bills, the proposition for a session for debate to-morrow was renewed, when Mr. Rusk withdrew his objection, and no other objection was made.

The House then adjourned.

Doctor Francis Hay, born in Bovarian in 1771, for some years a resident of Columbus, Ohio, died on Saturday in his one hundred and third year.

TEMPERANCE.

Progress of the Movement.

RIPLEY, Ohio, February 5.—Under the superintendence of Rev. J. H. Patch, of Circleville, the ladies of this place have formed a missionary board for labor in temperance reform. There have been nearly one hundred women under the leadership of Mrs. Granville Moody. Mrs. McMillan and Mrs. Weeks who were hard at work all day. Under their prayers and tears, and the power of God, six liquor sellers have pledged themselves to abandon the business. There are still others who have thus far refused, but all are kind and respectful to the ladies. The public sympathy for the cause of the women is intense. The power of these women, with God on their side is wonderful. Men who, at first inclined to make sport of this movement have acknowledged their mistake in tears. All denominations have united heartily in this work. The men gather in prayer, while the ladies work. A tremendous mass meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church.

RIPLEY, OHIO, January 6.—The ladies are determined in the temperance movement, and have persevered through the storm and slush all day. More liquor sellers have surrendered. Others are obstinate. L. Reinhart gave the ladies an invitation to come to-day and then shut them out in the storm, where they sang and prayed for these men, asking God not to shut mercy's door against them. Kunchel slammed the door angrily, and displayed a revolver. The ladies sang and prayed outside before leaving. Business houses were closed all day for prayer. The interest is intense. Saloon-keepers are all willing to be bought out. This is positively declined.

COME TO TERMS.

Reinhart, who shut the ladies out this morning, has come to terms and quit the business. Eight also quits in two days. Over half of our saloons have succumbed before the prayers and tears of a hundred women. A discarded priest, now a Lutheran minister, tried hard to rally the liquor forces, but the women prayed at him and for him till he retreated in confusion and left them rapidly, the ladies possessing the field.

RIPLEY, O. February 7.—The temperance excitement is red hot. The ladies manifest a resolute disposition in this matter. The procession appeared this morning stronger than ever. Three more saloons have closed. The most respectable dealers have given up.

At noon, the procession boarded the Wildwood on her down trip, and were received by the officers in a very gentlemanly and kind spirit. The assurance was given that no liquor would be sold to citizens of this place from that boat bar while at this wharf. There were on the boat some of Kentucky's grandiloquent bloods, among them a Col. Dobbins, of Dover, who grossly insulted the ladies in the most profane and ungentlemanly abuse while Mrs. Moody was engaged in prayer. He had not even the slight excuse of being drunk, or this might have been overlooked. He was returning from a chicken fight at Maysville, and felt very valorous. When the male element heard of this, the boat was leaving, but you may rest assured, if they could have got at him, Mr. Dobbins would have met with more daubins and a full supply of feathers. The victory over the saloons seems as complete as it is sudden. Many astonished old topers are sober to-day and dry as hot bricks. They say it can't be got. Nearly five hundred signatures have been obtained to the total abstinence pledge. The public sentiment is overwhelmingly for the ladies' movement. There is no procession this afternoon, but the women will board the Potomac to-night, and ask the same assurance given by the Wildwood. They are thorough going, and mean business. There is a bonfire, and a mass meeting was held to-night.

MOVEMENT INAUGURATED IN COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, O., February 8.—The success of the womans' temperance movement at other points has caused the disciples of temperance here to organize and arrangements are now being made for a grand attack at this point. Dio Lewis has been called upon and will be here to start the movement.

WASHINGTON.

Text of the New Louisiana Bill.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—Mr. Carpenter's bill to restore the rights of the State of Louisiana, declares that there is no Governor, no Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Education, or Legislature elected by the legal voters of the State according to the Constitution and laws. There is no provision in the Constitution and laws for the election of State offices before November, 1876; that officers are now filled de facto by persons claiming to hold them under a pretended fraudulent and void canvass of votes given at the last general election; that a pretended Legislature has been organized in pursuance of illegal orders issued by the United States Circuit Court; that the President's proclamation, recognizing these persons as legal officers of the State was issued upon representations of these persons, who it now appears are not legal officers, that the people are in danger of being oppressed and involved in vexatious litigation by acts of the pretended Legislature, and that peace is now preserved and can only be preserved during the existing state of things at the expense of the United States, and by retaining a part of the army in the State.

The bill provides for holding an election in Louisiana on the fourth Tuesday of May, 1874, for State officers and such members of the Legislature as ought to have been chosen November 4th, 1872. The President of the United States is required to appoint some person or designate some officer of the army not below the rank of Major General, to superintend said election. This superintendent is to appoint two citizens of Louisiana of opposite political parties to be State Registrators. The registration is to be commenced within twenty days after the enactment of this bill, and to be completed ten days previous to the date of the election. These registraters are required to appoint two supervisors of registration of opposite political paties in each parish, except Jefferson and Orleans, for the former of which there are to be four supervisors, and for the latter twelve in each ward.

The bill proceeds at great length to prescribe the details of registration and election, these provisions being substantially the same as those contained in Carpenter's bill of last year. In case the President appoints a civilian to be Superintendent of Election, the latter is to receive $5,000 for his services. If the Superintendent shall wilfully fail to perform the duties prescribed by this bill, he shall be fined not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding one year.

The bill also provides that it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to employ such part of the land and naval forces of the United States as shall be necessary to aid in the execution of the judicial process to carry out and enforce its provisions, and to maintain public peace, and to sustain the officers appointed under this act in discharge of their duties, and any act done by any person claiming to be an officer of the State of Louisiana, or any process issued by any State Court officer to enjoin or interfere with the execution of this act, is to be treated as absolutely void.

FOREIGN.

HAVANA.

PROCLAMATIONS BY THE CAPTAIN GENERAL—STRINGENT MEASURES ADOPTED FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE REBELLION.

HAVANA, February 7.—Two pages of to-days official Gazette are devoted to the proclamations of Captain General Jovellar, lately re-invested with extraordinary powers. The first gives a full exposition of the present state of the insurrection and the causes of its continuance; also, assurances that peaceable citizens may live securely under the protection of the laws.

The second declares the entire island in a state of seige. All rebels and persons accused of sedition, murder and similar crimes are to be tried by court martial. Persons charged with other crimes and misdemeanors are to be tried before ordinary courts, the Captain General reserving the right to turn them over to a court martial if the gravity of their crimes require it.

The third orders the mobilization for active service of one volunteer out of every ten, this mobilization to begin immediately and continue six months. All persons between the ages of twenty and forty-five years on the first of February are to be enrolled in the militia. Voluntary enlistment is to be for one year and any volunteer who may enlist for one year will be exempt from all future drafts. Every drafted volunteer will receive one hundred dollars bounty. Drafted volunteers will be allowed to furnish substitutes, but the payment of money to be relieved from service will not be allowed. No one subject to draft will be permitted to leave the island unless he gives bonds that he will furnish a substitute in case he is drafted. All persons over forty-five years will have to furnish for mobilization one man out of every ten of their number. If they cannot enlist a sufficient number to cover this demand, they must pay one thousand dollars gold for each man wanting to complete the quota. The quartermaster will furnish the necessary accoutrements to drafted persons who will receive the same treatment and be subject to the same laws and regulations as regular soldiers. Those drafted will be organized into bodies of 300, forming two additional companies, making each a battallion. Two thirds of those drafted will remain in garrison and the other third will take the field accompanied by regulars. Every six months the third in the field will be relieved by one of the other two thirds performing garrison duty. The artillery and engineer corps will be reinforced in the same manner as infantry.

The fourth proclamation orders that the militia shall be divided into four classes according to age, and that every male person of age shall be included in the militia, all to be liable to military duty under certain restrictions and conditions.

The fifth provides that free colored people enrolling in the militia shall be subject to the same conditions as whites and be mobilized in the same manner.

The sixth orders that owners of slaves shall give one out of every one thousand in the island to work in camps and on fortifications and on trochas. At the end of the campaign the government will liberate all of these slaves paying their owners a thousand dollars for each.

The seventh augments every battalion in the army by two companies. The eighth creates a junta for the inspection of all items of expenses of the war. The ninth organizes vigilance committees in the interior who will take a note of everything going on, and furnish guides and act as home guards. This system of vigilance is to be paid for and is intended to prevent communications between rebel sympathizers in towns and armed insurgents, thus isolating the latter. The tenth orders that all officers and soldiers shall be paid in the future in gold, or its equivalent in paper.

The eleventh increases extra allowances and food of soldiers in the field. The twelfth relates to towns and settlements in the interior ordering that only such new settlements be preserved as may be necessary in a military and political sense and whose disappearance cannot produce any alarm, or cause desertions to the enemy. The inhabitants of destroyed towns will be removed to the nearest preserved town, and receive tillage known to be in a good productive condition. Able bodied males will be enlisted as local guerillas, their families to receive government rations. Towns may be taken from their present site to another and new towns built according to the prescribed plan. These orders are published simultaneously throughout the island and the Spaniards suppose they will be sufficient to crush the rebellion within six months.

ENGLAND.

THE PRESS ON THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, February 6.—The Times this morning says: "It is now evident that the country has returned an adverse answer to Gladstone's appeal. The elections in Ireland may show unlooked for results, but nothing is likely to restore the losses of the Liberals in Great Britain.

"Disraeli is bound to accept office, if the government, following his example in 1868, resigns without awaiting the reassembling of Parliament."

The Post, in an editorial of similar strain, says: "The blunders of the government are far more than average. Its exercise of power has been as absolute as it has been indiscreet. It is immaterial whether the adverse results of the elections are due to the dissatisfaction of the country in the past, or the uncertainty regarding the policy of the government in the future."

So far four hundred and twenty members of the new Parliament have been elected. Of this number two hundred and twenty-seven are Conservatives, and one hundred and ninety-three Liberals and Home Rulers. The Conservatives have been chosen for sixty-one seats occupied by Liberals in the last Parliament, and the Liberals have ousted twenty-four Conservatives.

ADDITIONAL RETURNS.

In the elections held to-day, twenty-one Conservatives, eighteen Liberals and three Home Rulers were returned from twenty-two constituencies. The Conservatives have gained one seat each in Ayreshire, Stirlingshire, Leeds, Chelsea, Oldham, and the Tower Hamlets. Home Rulers have gained seats in Clonmel and Mayo county, and two in Waterford City. Sir Chas. Dilke was re-elected in Chelsea, standing at the head of the poll, but his Liberal colleague in the last Parliament is replaced by a conservative. Mr. Burt, Workman's candidate was elected in Swansea by 2,750 majority. Ritchie, Conservative, and Samuda, Liberal, were returned from The Tower Hamlets. Mr. Ayrton was defeated, his vote falling 3,000 short of Ritchies. Baron Lionel De Rothschild is defeated in the city, standing at the bottom of the poll.

The city of London returns Messrs. Cotton, Hubbard and Twells, Conservatives, and Goschen, Liberal. In the last Parliament, the four members for the city were Liberals.

OBITUARY.

Baron Meyer de Rothschild died to-day.

ADDITIONAL RETURNS OF THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, February 7.—In the Parliamentary elections to-day, in nine Constituencies, eleven Conservatives and three Liberals were returned, four of the Conservatives being for seats occupied by Liberals in the late Parliament. Arthur E. Guiness, Conservative and Brooks, home ruler, were elected to represent Dublin.

The Post thinks it certain that Gladstone will resign the Premiership before the new Parliament assembles. The press of the city unanimously recognize the completeness of the defeat of the government in the elections.

A large meeting was held in St. James' Hall last night te express sympathy for the Catholics of Germany. The Duke of Norfolk presided.

THE RESULT.

Parliamentary returns announced up to this date show that seventy-five Conservatives have been elected to seats formerly filled by Liberals and that Liberals have been chosen in the place of Conservatives.

GLADSTONE'S INTENTION.

LONDON, February 8.—Gladstone will await the conclusion of the elections before deciding as to what course the government will take.

THE ACHENESE WAR.

The latest advices from Sumatra show that the Achenese chiefs still hold out and are building forts in the interior.

GERMANY.

THE RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.

BERLIN, February 7.—An anti-Catholic meeting, which was attended by a number of members of the Reichstag and Landtag, several clergymen and other prominent persons was held to-night. Prof. Gneist was the principal speaker. A resolution signed by field marshal Von Moltke and Von Wrangle, Prince Hohenlohe and others was adopted, thanking the people of England for their recent expressions of sympathy for Germany.

SPAIN.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. SICKLES.

[Herald Special.]

MADRID, February 6.—General Sickles took his final leave of the Spanish government to-day, and placed Secretary Adee in charge of the legation.

THE GALLOWS.

Joseph W. Davis.

WESTMINSTER, CARROLL CO., MD. February 6.—Joseph W. Davis was executed to-day for the murder of Abraham Lynn, in April, 1872. He confessed the crime.

WM. M'COTTER.

CAMBRIDGE, MD., February 6.—Wm. H. McCotter was hanged here to-day, for the murder of Robt. Insley, his father-in-law. Just before the drop fell, McCotter cried out, "I killed Bob Insley. I forgive everybody."

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

AN Easter egg in Montgomery county is twenty years old.

POTTSTOWN finds two policemen sufficient to keep her seven thousand citizens in order.

THE steward of the Franklin county Almshouse has been arrested for beating a man aged 80 years.

THE double track of the East Penn. railroad, from Allentown to Emaus, a distance of six miles, has been completed.

JONAS HOOVER, a veteran of the war of 1812, died at his residence in Somerset county, on Saturday, 31, aged 80 years.

THE Kettering House, on Main street, Greensburg, was sold by Sheriff's sale on last Monday, to Samuel Alwine for $16,500.

WILLIAM SIEGER, aged thirty, one of the proprietors of the Eagle hotel, Allentown, hung himself last week. Cause unknown.

ASA PACKER has been again elected President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, of which he owns the largest share of stock.

THE assessed valuation of real and personal property of Pennsylvania is $1,171,968,977; the true actual value is estimated at $3,475,831,851.

IT is said there is a young lady residing at the Summit, Cambria county, whose age is only sixteen years, and she weighs two hundred and thirty-eight pounds.

LAST year Chester county, Pa., adopted Local Option. This year she sends a petition to the Legislature, signed by five thousand citizens, asking its repeal.

A WOMAN living near Altona recently entered a stable attached to the house in which she lived, when a horse caught her by the nose and bit it off.

DANIEL MARCH, of Butler township, Adams county, slaughtered a beef, eight months old, recently, which dressed 1,126 pounds. The hide weighed 140 pounds.

A KITTANNING man was lately boasting that he had been married for twenty years, and had never given "her" a cross word. Those who know him say he didn't dare to.

THE Punxsutawney Valley Spirit says that Jas. Dean's residence, in that place, was recently pilfered of sixty-two pies and a bushel of doughnuts. Served him right.

SAYS the Greensburg Republican: Smithton is the name of a new postoffice in this county, of which Jas. Smith is appointed Postmaster. But where is Smithton?

A BROTHER of J. B. Sansom, of the Indiana Democrat, received such injuries while engaged at work at the ste

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	112¼
U. S. Sixes, 1881	120
U. S. Sixes, 1881 (coupons)	120½
Five-Twenties, 1862	117½
Five-Twenties, 1864	119
Five-Twenties, 1865	119½
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	118½
Five-Twenties, 1867	119
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	119
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	119½
Ten-Forties	113
Ten-Forties (coupons)	113½
Currency Sixes	116½
New Five Per Cents	113

STOCKS.

Western Union	76
Adams Express	95
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	65
American Express	71½
United States Express	47½
Pacific Mail	20
New York Central	105
Erie	18½
Harlem	128½
Michigan Central	91½
Michigan Southern	85½
Union Pacific	37½
Illinois Central	107
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	89
Northwestern	69¾
Northwestern preferred	88
Northwestern common	18
Rock Island	107½
Milwaukee and St. Paul	42½
Milwaukee, St. Paul, preferred	73
Toledo and Wabash	32
Fort Wayne	103
Chicago and Alton	84½
Ohio and Mississippi	28
St. Paul	48
St. Paul preferred	78
C. C. and I. C.	29¾

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 11.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	119½
Five-Twenties, 1862	119½
Five-Twenties, 1865	119½
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	119½
Five-Twenties, 1867	119½
Five-Twenties, 1868	119½
New Fives	113
Ten-Forties	113½
Currency Sixes	116½

STATE BONDS.

Bankers bill	481
Missouri	93½
Canada, old	90½
Tennessee, new	84½
Virginia, new	45
Virginia, old	29½
North Carolina, old	30
North Carolina, new	18

STOCKS.

Canton	82½
Western Union Telegraph	76½
Quick Silver	32½
Adams Express	95
Fargo	77
American Express	64½
United States Express	47½
Pacific Mail	20½
New York Central	104½
Erie	18½
Erie preferred	40½
Harlem	130½
Harlem preferred	130
Michigan Central	91½
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	90½
Northwestern common	69½
Northwestern preferred	88½
Rock Island	107½
New Jersey Central	108
St. Paul	42½
St. Paul preferred	78
Toledo and Wabash	32½
Toledo and Wabash preferred	72
Fort Wayne	103½
Terre Haute	10½
Terre Haute preferred	34
R. I. and S.	
Chicago and Alton	101
Chicago and Alton preferred	114½
Ohio and Mississippi	34½
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	94½
Burlington and Quincy	146½
Lake Shore	84½
Panama	313½
Illinois Central	107½
Union Pacific	37½
Central Pacific	96½
Dubuque	86½
Hartford and Erie	13½
Delaware & Lackawana	111½

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, February 12, 1874.

REMARKS—The general markets continue to move along steadily, presenting nothing either new or startling; as a general thing dealers are purchasing sparingly merely sufficient to meet their current wants this evidently shows a lack of confidence in the present prices being maintained; there are, however, exceptions and for certain articles there was a moderately active market. Flour—As we have before remarked the competition among dealers in this market keeps prices down to the lowest figure; in fact Pittsburgh, on that account, is one of the cheapest markets in the Union. The decline in wheat has made the millers happy and they are purchasing all lots that meet their views in regard to quality. Bacon—The market was steady with a good demand for local purposes; the leading dealers are evidently well pleased with the situation. Apples—The receipts have fallen off, still there is a sufficient stock on hand to meet the wants of the trade; prices have undergone no change. Butter—Notwithstanding the liberal receipts the demand for the fine grades continues active with buyers for all of that description that was offered; common grades are dull, prices being very uncertain. Dried Fruit—The market was an active one; the advance before noted has been fully maintained, with the stock on hand small.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received since our last:

Flour, bbls.	2,222	Apples, bbls.	100
Corn, sks.	1,718	Wheat, sks.	2,550
Rye sks.	510	Butter, pkgs.	29
Barley, sks.	1,020	Oats sks.	990
Potatoes, bush.	700	Bacon, tcs.	26

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ALE—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; the demand was fair and sales regular; the advance in barley has produced no change in prices yet; we quote: India ale $11; porter $10; XX ale $10 00; X ale $8@9; half bbls. in proportion.

APPLES—The receipts have fallen off, still there is a sufficient supply on hand to meet the wants of the home market; the extreme rates are: common to fair $2 50, 3 @3 50, prime to choice 4 00@4 50 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained; the stock in first hands is not a large one; the rates are 65@75c per gallon.

ASHES—The supply at present exceeds the demand; prices are weak but no lower; until the glass business revives we may expect no large transactions; as prices are unchanged we omit figures.

BEANS—Dealers report an improved demand; so far as prices are concerned no change was perceptible, viz: $2@2 25 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We have to report a dull market; it was offered in round lots at 3¼@3½c per lb; sales were made in a jobbing way at 3¾@4c.

BEESWAX—We have to note a dull market without any change in prices, viz: 28@28c per lb.

BAGGING—The demand was fair and sales regular; Penn mill 2 bush. 35c; 2½ bush. 33c; 3 bush. 30c each.

BROOM CORN—The demand is improving for small lots, holders being firmer in their views; the rates are: Red 5½ @6½c, per lb; green 7@8c; hurl 9@10c.

BROOMS—Are in good supply, and prices are unchanged.

BUTTER—The firmness we have noted for some time continues, particularly for the better grades; the present rates are: inferior to common 10, 15@20c; medium to good 25@30c; prime to choice 35@38c; fancy 40c.

CRACKERS—Market steady; water 7c; oysters 6½@7c; soda 7c; extra do 9½c; butter 7c; Boston extra 9½c; Scotch biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps 11c; hard times 10c; Graham 7c.

CANNED GOODS—We have no improvement to note in regard to this article; the demand was limited; the rates in a jobbing way are: Peaches 3-lb cans $3 25 @3 50; 2-lb do $2 20@2 35; tomatoes $2 25@ 2 35; corn—Winslows $2 90@3 00.

COKE—The demand is improving Sales were made by the car load at $3 2 per ton.

CHEESE—We can report a good trade demand at the advance before noted; sales Ohio Factory 15@15½c first hands; New York Goshon 16@16½c; Sweitzer 16@17c.

CARBON OIL—The market was less firm; there was, however, no change in prices, viz.: 13½c at works.

EGGS—The receipts continue large; prices are weak, with sales at 22@23c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market was quiet, with sales spring wheat at $7 25@7 75; red winter $8 00@8 50; white $9@10. Rye flour $5 50@5 75 per bbl.

GRAIN—The receipts have increased; market steady, with sales red wheat at $1 55@1 60; white $1 65@1 70. Oats—the supply keeps pace with the demand; sales mixed at 53c; white 55c. Corn—ear is offering freely; stocks, however, are not accumulating; sales mixed at 68c; prime yellow 70c; shelled corn sales were reported at 73@75c, as per quality. Rye —holders are firm, with sales at $1@1 05 per bushel. Barley—there is nothing doing here; prices are very uncertain.

GAME—The market is well supplied; prices just now are too uncertain to quote.

GROCERIES—Trade is steadily improving, and dealers appear well satisfied with the situation; the time is drawing near for the spring trade to open up lively. The following are the current rates for the leading articles:

Coffee—Choice Rio 31@33c; good to prime 31@32c; fair 28@30c; Roasted one pound packages 37c; loose 36½c.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf 12¼c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 11¼c; Standard A 10¾c; B 10¼c; Ex. C 10c Circle C 9¾c; Franklin Extra C 9¼c; Franklin No. 2 Extra C 9¼; Yellow Sugars 8@9c, as to quality.

Molasses—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 75@80c; fair to prime old 70@75c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 70c; sugar drips 60c; amber 60@65c; lower grades 35@ 40c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9½c; Patna 8½c; Rangoon 8@8½c.

Candles—Mould candles 11½c; sterine 14c; star do. 19c.

Soaps—Babbitt's soap 10c; Bell's Buffalo soap $6 75 per box; Proctor & Gamble's German 7½c; extra wax 7c; superior 6c; Woman's Friend $5 50; old rosin 5c; scrubbing 4c.

Oat Meal—Per keg $4 50; per barrel $8 50. Pearl barley, Nos. 3 and 4 7½c per pound.

Spices—Grain pepper 28c; grain allspice 20c; whole cloves 50c; Cassia 40c; nutmegs $1 35; ground spices in 6 lb cans, mustard 38c; allspice 25c; cinnamon 55c; ginger 30c; cloves 50c; cayenne pepper 55c; white pepper 65c.

HAY—The demand for baled is improving, without any change in prices which range from $18@22 per ton

HOMINY—Steady with sales at $4 75@ 5 25 per bbl.

ONIONS—The supply was equal to the demand; wenote regular sales at $6@7 per barrel.

POTATOES—Are in light supply; prices are looking up; sales of peach blows are reported at $1 23@1 25 per bush. by the car load.

POULTRY—Steady; dressed chickens 10@12½c per lb; turkeys 15@16c; geese 8@ 10c per lb.

PROVISIONS—The card rates are extra s. c. hams 13c; shoulders 9¾c; plain 8¾c; breakfast bacon 12c; dried beef 16½c; beef tongues $7 50 per dozen; rib sides 9½c; short rib 9¾c; clear rib 10½c; mess pork $16 75; ham sausage 10c; lard refined tierces 10½c; half barrels 11c; buckets 11½c; 3 lb caddies 12½c.

EAGS—Are steady at 2¾@3c.

SALT—In fair demand by the car load at $1 60; in a jobbing way $1 85.

TALLOW—Steady at 6½@7c.

WHISKY—Sales of highwines at $1 03 @1 05.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, February 12, 1874.

REMARKS—The oil market was again considerably excited and prices have materially advanced with some heavy sales at the leading oil marts. The advance since our last issue at Parker's was on Union 28 to 35c; on United 25 to 35c per barrel. This is what you may call going up rapidly. As a matter of course producers were jubilant over the situation.

CRUDE.

We have to report a firm market throughout the oil regions. Trade was active and prices healthy. The following sales will show the state of the market at

PARKER'S.

1,000	do	United	$2 10½
5,000	do	do	2 15
5,000	do	do	2 25
1,000	bbls	Union	2 15
5,000	do	do	2 25
1,000	do	do	2 35

The above sales were made in their regular order.

REFINED.

The market here was steady and prices at the works have undergone no change with sales at 13¾c free on cars.

Philadelphia—Market steady; spot 14½c; February 14¾@15c; March 15@15¼c.

New York—Sales for February delivery at 15c; March 15@15½c; May 16½c.

OIL BARRELS.

The market was dull and prices have further declined; City $1 65@1 70; Country $1 78.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, February 11.—The Herald says: The petroleum markets underwent another advance. On the upper road the market opened at $2 00 and advanced during the day to $2 17½, closing firm during the evening at $2 20. At Parker's Union pipe opened at $2 15 and closed at $2 35; and United opened at $2 10 and closed at $2 25. The home refined market was held at 8c in bulk and 13c in bbls. Following were the sales:

UPPER ROAD.

1,000	bbls	spot	$2 00
1,000	do	do	2 02½
500	do	do	2 05
1,000	do	do	2 10
1,000	do	do	2 20
1,000	do	s. o. 60 days	2 12½
1,000	do	b. a. 1st 3 month	2 17½

PARKER'S.

1,000	do	United	2 10
1,000	do	do	2 15
5,000	do	do	2 25
1,000	do	Union	2 15
5,000	do	do	2 25
1,000	do	do	2 35

NEW YORK, February 11.—Closing of the 10th. The market is a trifle steadier in tone with an improved demand. Sales of 1,400 bbls crude in bulk at 7½c; 500 bbls do each week, months of April and May at 7¾c; 6,000 bbls refined. February, at 14@ 14¼c, closing at 15@15½c for March; 2,000 bbls May 16¼c. Cases 21@21½c; naptha 8¼c; Philadelphia delivery, refined, 5,000 bbls sold, vessels ready for March 1st, at 14¾c; February 14¾c; March 15c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11. — S. W. 14½c; crude, 6¾c; cases, 10½c; sales, none; futures, 14¾@15c; 1st half March 15¼15@c, with a steady market.

OIL CITY, February 11.—Market quiet at $2 10.

TITUSVILLE, February 11. — Market not opened yet; can't give correct quotations, but will be about $2 17½@2 22½.

TIDIOUTE, February 11.—The market is steady with no sales; held at $1 85.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 11.—Market steady; hard to quote.

ROUSEVILLE, February 11.—Market steady; held at $1 95@2 00.

PARKER'S LANDING, February 11.—Market quiet and weak, with more sellers than buyers; Union $2 15@2 20; United $2 10@2 15; Karn's $2 05@2 10.

MEMPHIS, February 11.—Cotton quiet good ordinary 13½@13¾c; low middling 14½@14¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged Corn easier at 74@75c. Oats active at 58@ 59c. Lard dull at 9¾@10¼c. Bulk meats easier; shoulders 6½@6¾c; sides 8@8½c

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Feb. 12, 1874.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle for the week ending to-day have been liberal, being an increase over the preceding week. The offerings consist of a mixture of grades, some droves of fine cattle being on sale and some very low grades, for which there is barely any demand. The attendance of regular buyers is good and although they purchased very little at the opening of the market, since then they have taken hold very freely and trade up to this time has ruled moderately active. Some country buyers and butchers are here. They generally purchase the inferior grades of stock but as they are not here in large force trade rules a little slow for the common grades of stock. Advices from both New York and Philadelphia are favorable this week and this makes a better demand for prime shipping cattle. Both buyers and sellers agree that trade is better, more satisfactory and prices a shade higher than last week. At this writing buyers are purchasing all the stock held at fair market rates, and the probability is that very few cattle will go forward in first hands. The market closes firm at the following

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers fine and smooth	$6 25@6 50
Extra 1,300	6 00@6 10
Prime 1,200	5 62½ 87
do 1,100	5 50@5 75
Fair 1,000	5 00@5 25
do 900	4 00@4 50
Good 800 to 900 stocker	2 75@3 50
Bulls, cows, etc.	

FRESH COWS.

The run of fresh cows is small. There is considerable inquiry for prime milkers and anything good sells readily at prices ranging from $30 00 for common to $60 00 for extra.

HORSES AND MULES.

As will be seen by report above the arrivals and shipment of horses and mules this week is larger than for several weeks past. They are all in the hands of Eastern men, bought for their own market in anticipation of the spring trade. There is none selling at these yards.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep for the week has been heavy. The quality is all kinds and grades from extra to very common. The attendance of buyers is good and trade rules moderately active. More sheep changed hands on Tuesday and Wednesday than for some time past, and at prices a shade higher. If the run had proven light this week a large advance would have been obtained, as the demand had been very good. Prime sheep are most sought after and sell readily soon after arrival. Common, though selling, are a little slow. The following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra 100 to 110 lbs fine wool	$6 37@6 87
Prime 80 to 90 lbs do do	5 50@6 00
Good 70 to 75 lbs do do	4 00@4 50
Extra 120 to 130 lbs open wool	6 75@7 00
Extra 100 to 110 lbs do do	6 00@6 25
Extra 80 to 90 lbs do do	4 50@5 00

Common lots sold at various prices, according to the fancy of the purchaser.

HOGS.

The receipts continue large, even ahead of the previous week. The market was active, particularly for nice, smooth hogs for shipment East. There was also a good demand for prime Yorkers. The rates were nominally as follows:

PRICES.

Prime to fair Yorkers 150 to 175 lbs	$5 50@5 75
Fair to mixed 200 to 225 lbs	5 87@6 12
Good to prime Philadelphia, 230 to 300 lbs	6 40@6 50
Common to medium	5 10@5 40
Inferior	4 50@5 00

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Feb. 12, 1874.

CATTLE.

The receipts of five stove for the week ending to-day were some sixty-two cars, of which fifty-five were cattle, five hogs and two horses. Of the cattle thirty cars were from Chicago and the balance from Ohio and Indiana. Among the arrivals were about six cars of stock which were not placed on the market, leaving about forty-nine cars as the total of offerings. The quality of the stock this week was generally good grades. Trade opened up about seven o'clock dull and slow and continued so until the close. Butchers were slow in putting in an appearance, and when they did arrive it was evident to every one that they did not intend to buy liberally unless at about their own figures. The drovers had stock which cost high in the West and were unwilling to sell at a sacrifice, preferring to take their stock to East Liberty. As above noted trade ruled very slow and at noon there was more stock left unsold than has been at any time for a year. We think we are safe in saying that at least some fifteen cars of stock were left unsold. Prime stock dragged the most, it being next to impossible to sell anything good, unless at a decline of from ¼ to ½c from last week's figures. Common stock, although a drug, brought better figures relatively speaking than prime stock did; and most all the drovers with whom we conversed said their common cattle did the best. On the whole trade was bad and unsatisfactory, and most of the stock men complained of losing money.

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs fine and smooth	$6 50@6 75
Extra 1,300 lbs	6 25
Prime 1,200 lbs	6 00
Fair, 1,100 lbs	5 50@5 75
Fair 1,000 lbs	5 00@5 25
Common	4 00@4 75
Bulls	2 50@5 00

HOGS.

The run of hogs was light and principally all on the hands of regular dealers. Trade ruled slow but prices remained unchanged, most of the sales made were at $5 85@6 75 per cwt lbs.

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep this week though not heavy were considerably in excess of those of last week. Trade for prime ruled moderately active; for common dull. Sales of the best grades were made as high as $6 75 per cwt lbs; common $2 00@4 50; lambs $3 00@6 80.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, February 11.—Treasury disbursements $146,000. Customs receipts $359,000. Money easy with a liberal supply offering at 4@5 per cent. Sterling firm at $4 84½ for sixty days and $4 88 for sight.

Gold ranged at 112@112¾ and closed at 112¼. Carrying rates were 1@4 per cent. closing at 4. Borrowing was flat. Clearings $44,000,000. State bonds steady and dull. Governments strong.

Stocks weak in the morning with a decline of ½@1¼ per cent. There was considerable activity in low priced shares which later became firmer with an advance of ¼@1 per cent. on the entire list from the lowest point of the day. The market closed steady. Sales between ten and two o'clock were 118,000 shares, of which 20,000 were Western Union, 10,000 Union Pacific, 9,000 Pacific Mail, 5,000 Wabash, 16,000 Lake Shore, 20,000 Northwestern, 6,000 do. preferred, 8,000 Boston H and E. The latter declined 2¾ on the decision against it by the Superior Court of Connecticut.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, February 11.—Cotton—Limited demand and weak at 16c. Flour quiet; superfine western and State $5 85@ 6 30; common to good $6 80@6 96; good to choice $6 85@7 10. Whisky more active at $1@1 01. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 spring $1 54@1 55½; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 56@1 57; No. 1 Minnesota and Milwaukee $1 59@1 65. Rye, Barley and Malt unchanged. Corn dull and lower; new western mixed afloat 79@82c; western yellow 82@83c. Oats, shade firmer; mixed western 61@62c; white western 61½@63c. Hay firm at $30@40. Hops firm at $1 05 @1 10. Groceries dull. Crude Petroleum easier at 7½@7¼c; refined quiet at 15c. Turpentine heavy at 49½c. Eggs firm at 20@24c. Leather firm at 27½@30c. Wool firm at 40@70c. Pork heavy at $16. Beef and Cut Meats unchanged; middles unchanged. Lard stronger; prime steam 9¾c; for March 9¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

DRY GOODS.

There was a more active movement in domestics, prints and woolens for men's wear from first hands, and jobbing branches are improving. The market for cotton goods was steady and firm. Heavy standard sheetings are in good demand. Cottonades are in better request. Prints in fair demand. A large jobbing house quote 9c for Garner's fancy prints; 8c for Amoskeag, and 7¼c for Wamsutta. Woolens are much more active. Foreign goods improving.

CHICAGO, February 11.—Flour dull but unchanged; superfine $5 50@6. Wheat dull and declined; No. 1 spring $1 23; No. 2 do $1 20@1 20¾ cash; $1 21@1 21¼ seller March; $1 23¾ seller April; No. 3 $1 15. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed 56¾c; cash 57c; seller March 62c; rejected 52¾@53. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2 42c cash; 42¼c seller March; rejected 39 @39½c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 fresh 82@83c. Barley quiet; No. 2 $1 75@1 76; No. 3 $1 54@1 55. Dressed hogs steady at $6 50@6 60. Pork steady and in moderate demand at $14¼ cash; $14 30 seller March. Lard steady and in moderate demand; shoulders $9 10 cash. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 5½c; short rib middles 7½c. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm at 6½c; 8½@8¾c packed. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at 96c.

CINCINNATI, February 11.—Cotton dull at 15¼c. Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 45@1 50. Corn dull and nominal at 60@ 65c. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 46@54c. Rye scarce and firm at $1 00. Barley active at $1 63. Pork dull at $15 00 @15 12½. Lard steady and in moderate demand; s mall sales at 8¾c; country kettle 8¾c; city held at 9@9 1-16c. Bulk Meats steady in moderate demand; shoulders 5¾@5¾c; clear rib 7¾c; clear 7¾@8c. Bacon—demand fair and market firm; shoulders 7c; clear rib 8¾c; clear 8¾c. Hogs dull; light selling at $5 10@5 20 for common to good; heavy $5 00@6 00. Receipts 4,200. Shipments 280. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 96c.

BOSTON, February 11.—There is no important change in the market for domestic wool. Manufacturers are buying moderately at current rates, and there is no pressure to sell on the part of holders. About three quarters of a million pounds of fine fleece were bought up quietly the past two weeks, and stocks of this description are somewhat reduced and in few hands. Low and medium grades of pulled rather dull. Choice, superfine and extras command full previous rates. Extra and double extra Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 55c. Treble extra and picklock are held at 58@65c. Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 50@53c; pulled wools 40 to 60c for superfine, and extra, very choice, is selling at 55@60c.

BALTIMORE, February 11.—Flour quiet and steady; western superfine $5 25@6 25; extra $6 75@7 25; family $7 50@8 75. Wheat quiet and steady; choice white $1 90 @1 92. Corn quiet; mixed western dull at 79@80c. Oats firmer; southern and western 60@63c. Rye steady at 99@98c. Provisions very quiet. Butter excited with advancing tendency but unchanged. Coffee dull and nominal. Whisky quiet at 99@ $1 00.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11.—Flour dull at $5 50@5 90. Wheat inactive. Corn in fair demand at 76@78c. Rye active at 96c. Oats steady at 58@63c. Coffee quiet at 23½@28c. Pork $16 50. Beef hams 25 @26½c; sides 9¼@9¾c; shoulders 7¾@ 7¾c; salted shoulders 6¾@6¾c. Lard is held at 9½@9¾c. Crude petroleum 12½c; refined, 14½c for February; 14¾c for March. Whisky steady at $1 01.

MILWAUKEE, February 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 24½; No. 2 do $1 22¼. Oats dull; No. 2, 40½c. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2 mixed 57c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No. 1, 78½c. Barley—Demand fair and market firm; No. 1 $1 75.

NASHVILLE, February 11.—Cotton steady with moderate demand at 12¾@13¾c. Corn 74@75c. Oats 60c. Flour, wheat and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky $1 01.

OSWEGO, February 11.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 59; No. 1 white Michigan $1 85. Corn quiet at 80c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $1 10@1 12½.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Feb. 12, 1873.

REMARKS—Dealers continue to report a steady demand and a fair market, although prices have undergone no change worthy of mention. As noted in our last report the principal portion of desirable grades in this and the adjoining counties have changed hands some time since. The extreme rates may be set down at 40, 45@ 50c, as per quality and condition.

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Feb. 12, 1874.

Braziers' Copper, over 12 lb sheets, (or 1 lb to square foot	35c
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	38c
All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot and under	41c
Circles Copper, less than 24 inches diameter	38c
Circles Copper, 24 inches diameter and over	33c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	33c
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 48 inches) over 12 oz	38c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts	38c
Soldering Coppers	40c
Copper Bottoms,	Prices furnished on application
Copper Bottom, O'Neill's patent	
Copper Bottom, Harleton's patent	
Brass Kettles, (less 5c per lb, for over 500 lbs)	40@41c

O'NEILL'S PATENT PLANISHED COPPER,

Sheathing size, 14x48 by the case	38c
Sheathing size, 11x48 less than case	41c
Boiler sizes, (6 in. 14x85,) and all sizes (7 in. 14x35, not over 20 inches wide, (8 in. 14x36, (9 in. 14x36,) by the case, less than case	43c 41c
Sheet over 20 inches wide	43c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, under 20 in. wide	48c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, over 20 in. wide	47c

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Feb. 12, 1874.

	Per gal.	
Common rectified Whisky	$ 95@1 00	
Proof rectified	1 05@1 10	
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	1 50	
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	2 00	
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	2 50	
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	3 25	
Pure Rye, 5 years old	5 00	
Pure Rye, 2 years old	2 25	
Domestic Brandy, proof gallon	1 0	
Imported brandy	6 00@9 0	
Domestic Gin	1 50@1 75	
Holland Gin	2 90@5 50	
B. B. Brandy	1 50@1 75	
Cherry Brandy	1,50@1 75	
Port Wine	1 50@1 75	
Port Wine "Crown,"	2 00@2 50	
Sherry Wine "Valette,"	1 50@1 75	
Sherry Wine "Crown,"	2 25@2 75	
Sherry Wine "Harmony,"	5 50@6 00	
Rum "New England,"	1 75@2 00	
Rum "Jamaica;"	5 00@5 5	
	Quarts.	Pints.
Champaigne, "C. H."	$27 00	$29 00
Champaigne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champaign, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00
Highwines	1 03@1 50	

FAMILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Feb. 12, 1874.

MEATS.

Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	20c
Beef, round steak, ₱ lb	18c
Fresh mutton, ₱ lb	10@12c
Fresh lamb, ₱ lb	10@12c
Fresh veal, ₱ lb	10@12c
Fresh pork, ₱ lb	12@15c
Corned beef, ₱ lb	10c
Ham, ₱ lb	18c
Pickled perk, ₱ lb	10c
Dried beef, ₱	20c
Breakfast bacon, ₱ lb	14@16c
Sausage meat, ₱ lb	12½c

FISH.

Lake fish. ₱ lb	10 c

POULTRY.

Chickens, per pair	60@70c
Ducks, per pair	$1 00
Turkeys	$1 00@2 00

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Apples, per half peck	20@25c
Lemons, ₱ dozen	25@50c
Oranges, ₱ dozen	40@75c
Malaga Grapes ₱ lb	35c
Grapes, ₱ lb	10@12c
Cranberries, per quart	20c

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per peck	35c
Sweet potatoes, per half peck	30c
Turnips, per half peck	15c
Carrots, per bunch	5c
Onions, per half peck	40c
Beets, per bunch	8c
Cabbages, per head	5@15c
Lima Beans per quart	20
Parsnips, ₱ bunch	10c
Celery, 3 bunches	25c

BUTTER.

Prime to choice yellow print, per lb	40@45c
Choice yellow roll, per lb	30@35c
Ordinary to good do, per lb	20@25c
Cheese, per lb	20c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	35c

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Feb. 12, 1873.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, per M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common	30 00
Third common	25 00
Sheeting	20 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ₱ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	34 00
Partition boards	45 00
Shelving on both sides	34 00
Shelving on one side	32 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	34 00
Moulded weatherboarding	37 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	34 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	32 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 6 50
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No, 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 25

PITTSBURGH NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Feb. 12, 1874.

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg
10d to 60d nails, fence and brads	$4 25
8d and 9d " " "	4 50
6d and 7d " " "	4 75
4d and 5d nails	5 00
3d nails	5 75
2d nails	7 00

FINE BLUED.		CLINCH.	
3d	$7 25	Clinch nails	$6 00
2d	8 00	CUT SPIKES.	
CASING.		3 to 6 inch	4 50
10d to 30d	5 50	BARREL.	
8d and 9d	5 25	¾ inch	7 25
6d and 7d	5 75	⅝ inch	6 00
FINISHING.		1 inch	5 75
10d to 30d	5 75	1¼ inch	6 25
8d	6 00	1¼ inch	6 00
6d	6 25	1½ inch	5 50
4d	6 50	1¾ inch	5 25

12½c per keg off lots of 100 kegs and over.

Terms—Note or acceptance at 60 days, with exchange on New York, or discount of two per cent. for cash, if remitted within ten days from date of invoice. Payments to be made in New York exchange, United States treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Feb. 12, 1874.

Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	11½c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	12 c
Fancy brands	8 @10 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11 @11½c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	3¼@ c

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Feb. 12, 1874.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. Sth
6x 8 to 7x 9		$ 5 75	$ 8 00
7x10 to 8x10	$ 00	6 5	9 00
8x11 to 10x13	6 50	7 25	10 00
8x14 to 10x15	7 25	8 00	12 00
11x14 to 12x17		8 75	14 00
12x18 to 16x20		9 25	16 00
14x22 to 16x24		10 00	18 00
16 18x30		11 00	19 00
20x28 to 24x30		13 00	21 00
6x28 to 24x36		14 00	24 00
26x34 to 26x40		15 00	26 00
28x38 to 28x44		16 00	28 00
28x46 to 34x46		18 00	
30x50 to 32x52			36 00
32x54 to 34x56			42 00
36x60 to 40x60			45 60

All orders received after this date will be charged at these prices. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received. Discount of 60 &65c per cent. to the trade.

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Feb. 12, 1874.

Shaker	No. 1,	₱ dozen	$ 3 50
Shaker	" 2,	"	3 00
Hurl A	" 1,	"	3 25
Hurl	" 1,	"	3 00
Hurl	" 2,	"	3 00
Plain Hurl			2 00